## THE EXAMINER:

Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door last or to the Post Officer

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ABVANCE. PAUL SEVMOUR,

Raphel Church, Bawlington in this State, ex- selves united in one affectionate brotherhibits in theory, and in practice, the true senti- hood, and pence will prevail from the equament of one of the ancients, "I am a man, and think nothing pertaining to a man foreign from

Because he is a minister, because he is in the pulpil, and speaks from it, he does not think, he should shrink from discussing unpopular themes. Is it right that they should be discussed- do they pertain to the real welfare of society and of reliadmit that war is at variance' with Christigon-these are the questions he asks, and if his conscience answers them allimnatively, he speaks Christianity can be the means of abolishing We need not be surprised, then, war, unless its principles are hustile to war, to hear him denomicing war, as a mighty evil. is surely incomprehensible. If its genins

And this he Blustiates, first, by considering the an appeal to arms whenever its influence is causes of war. Pride, a false national honor, felt; but it is a fact, all important to this revenge, love of comquest; these are set down as argument, that Christianity ricognizes the toroing nations into conflict. And whence is it practicability of adjusting individual, and, which sustain war? No logic can sustain it. It cannot be night in a nation to plunder a foreign therefore, that if suffered to exert its legitipeople. If it be unjust in the one to minre a fellow citizen, it cannot be just in the other to hard causes which lead to war. If this be so, if be mean in the one to neglect a our argument must be conclusive-that war to oppress a foe. There is no reason, no morality. no religion in war not in the logic of those who

ance with Christianity.

The consequences of war are next answered-

Therange of war are often trivial, and when if arises from prode, or revenge, or a spirit of con- Speaker leave our land. He dwells upon it; the it but "wholesale legalized pira- question is, what shall we do? and he approces go to battle from revenge. What is the course address before the Peace Society he mays:

som of the deep-they draw nearer and \$26,474,892. Of this sum, the average per been established nearer to each other-and it is seen that year, for military and naval purposes, was are deluged with blood. The dead and dy. of governmental expenditures was required some fruits. ing are trampled under foot, while the op. to sustain the army and navy, Let war be erations of the dreadful hour are carried on abolished, and it would not be difficult to with fearful ferocity. The work of destruc. adjust the details of a tariff bill. About the accident of his hirth, is seated on a Reverend orator:

LOUISVILLE, KY .: SATURDAY MAY 6, 1848.

Rev. James M. Penbleton, Paster of the no more. All nations will consider them. The sermon closes in the following elequent

"We must way, in conclusion, that war tor to the poles. There are some, we are is ruinous to the souls of men. The camp aware, who believe that there will be a realization of the cheering assumices of is not a suitable place in which to prepar prophecy, and that Christianity will be for eternity. Every thing counscied with prominently and essentially instrumental in of piety. And there are but few religious soldiers. Even a Roman poet has said, ly to be wished;" and yet they are slow to that "fidelity and piety are rare among that "fidelity and piety are rare among But those tuen who follow the camp." But what shall we say of the huur of battle? anity. - This is strange indeed. How Then the period of probation closes to all who fall victims to death. Then multitudes weltering in their blood-far from homecherished the martial spirit, there would be far from kindred-far from friends-far from sanctuaries—far from means of grace—draw their last breath. Then do spirits as numerons as the corpses that lie in heaps on the field of slaughter enter the eternal world. that war is upheld? How comes it that states by consequence, international differences, in the field it staughter enter the eternal world. In that world their ileatiny is irreversibly men sustain, or orators cater to the feedings without such an uppeal. It allows no purson to injure another person. It allows ito if he wrong in an individual to rob a neighbor, it mation to injure another nation. It follows, to believed that in an overwhelming major shall we say of the loss of the soul? mate influence, it would remove all the we attempt to describe the magnitude of the loss? But language was not invented for strangers. If it be mean in the one to neglect a four argument must be conclusive—that war this purpose. Shall we aim to calculate is sinful, because it is at irreconcilable varithe loss? If we bankrupt the science of numbers, we shall only have taken the initial step in the process of calculation. How its physical Ill, its derangement of commerce, its true is it, that "War's least horror is the enwaste of pecuniary treasure, &c. Nor does the sanguined field!" It may well claim a nreentinent instrumentality in the ruin of immortal spirits. It induces habits hostile to recy?" Consider the matter. Suppose two kings that strongly. Quoting Judge Jax's admirable ligion, haidens the heart, stupefies the conscience, and leaves its wretched victims to "But it may be thought that the Govern- die unprepared. But we turn away from "Retaliatory measures are resolved on- ment of the United States expends but little this scene of desolation, misery, and death; in all probability letters of marque and re. in the cause of war. Let us see: Accord- and in averting our mental vision, we in prisal are issued-and old ocean becomes ing to the American Almanac for 1815, quire-and would to heaven the inquiry the arena of a contest to be progracted for the average expenditures of the government might agitate the world like an earthquakemonths, perhaps for years. See those two for the six years ending with 1810, exclusis not was sinful? Has not the proposition vessels as they sail majestically on the bo. sive of payments on necount of debt, were announced in the beginning of this article

they represent the two belligerent kings.

Self, 328,903—that is to say, about eighty per cent. of the entire amount. It will be anthropists and Christians shed over the mistace the question of battle; for the said, however, that during this period the two crews feel no personal animosity.

Seminole war occurred. Yes, we fought a thrust its majestic top into the heavens—ex. And now what a terrible scene presents it. few Indians in the swamps of Florida; but tend its luxuriant branches to the four corself. The conflict commences and the an. even when we have no wars-for example, ners of the earth-that all nations may engel of death presides over it. The decks from 1830 to 1836—seventy-seven per cent. joy its refreshing shade, and eat of its whole

#### Address of John A. McClung, Esq. (Concluded.)

tion having gone sufficiently far to enpease five or six millions a year would support thu About twenty five years ago, when the the blood-thirstiness of a demon, one party government. It is rather a humilining fact, free blacks begin to press heavily upon surrenders, and the weapons of death are that the United States pay such a per cent. Delaware and Maryland, and when the taid down. The heaps of the fallen are for military and naval purposes, when Anstructure increase of the evil began distinctly committed to a watery grave—the winds, as tria pays 33 per cent. of her expenditures to disclose itself, a few enlightened and they whistle mournfully through the torn for these objects - France 38-Prassia 44- benevolent philanthropists purchased territorigging, sing their requiem-and ocean England 71. It is true, that in these country of the natives on the African coast, and rolls above them its anthem peal which will be prolonged till limshed into silence by ses than in the United States—which, of risk themselves as pioneers of civilization, the charger of the resurrection trampet. It course, diminishes the per cent. for martial in the ancient land of their fathers. From blacks or their descendants; they are upon that the operation of second causes will be terior. Their surface is dotted with villathrone, and who thinks that because a crown adorns his brow, nothing should be done in opposition to his arbitrary wishes."

Reverend or iterior.

Include strength friendly terms with the native dispensed with, and that time will cease to ges and their ports are crowded with ship-tribes; they have, by peaceable purchases be un element in the advancement of his deserves the most emphatic condemnation, from time to time, added largely to the terms with the native dispensed with, and that time will cease to ges and their ports are crowded with ship-tribes; they have, by peaceable purchases be un element in the advancement of his dispensed with ship-tribes; they have, by peaceable purchases be un element in the advancement of his arbitrary wishes." we may, without hesitation, infer that the moral result to which it leads are truly permicious. In accordance with this view of micious. In accordance with this view of micious. In accordance with this view of micious. Who, alone, has the right to take it! the subject, the distinguished Robert Hall, of about 300 miles. All mechanical arts, lafe is a great, a precious gift. No man has a in his Sermon or war, makes the following all liberal professions, the occupations of nglit to expose it nuless religious duty calls for striking observations: "War reverses, with commerce, and of politics, are successfully such exposure. None should sagnifice it except to respect to its objects, all the rules of moral-God. Life is man's probationary state, and he may not, dare not abridge it, if he would live happily hereafter, or here. But what is war but a reckless, wanton risk, and sacrifice of life?

What has a factor of the recommendation of the principles of virtue. It is a system of \$140,000, and in which nearly all the virtues are excluded, and in which nearly all the vices of the recommendation of the principles of virtue. It is a system of \$140,000, and decay. Of all the animals, which into the recommendation is a second of the principles of virtue. It is a system of \$140,000, and decay. Of all the animals, which into the recommendation is a second of the principles of virtue. It is a system of \$140,000, and decay. Of all the animals, which into the recommendation is a second of the principles of virtue. It is a system of \$140,000, and decay of all the animals, which into the recommendation is a second of the principles of virtue. It is a system of \$140,000, and the recommendation is a second of the principles of virtue. It is a system of \$140,000, and the recommendation in the rules of into an interpretation in the rules of into an in What does at do but produce contempt for life? are incorporated. Whatever renders hu-"Now, whatever creates a contemptious ever engages love or confidence, is sucrification; at least 15,000 natives have disregard of life must be criminal, because ced at its shrine." This is a sad discription already become subject to their influence, it utterly disqualifies for the performance of of war, but it is true. What virtue does it have abandoned idolatry, have adopted a the great duty of life-preparation for ful cherish and promote? Can its advocates civilized costume and habits, and are ardent turity—and because it conflicts with the mention a solitary one? Is the world bet. ly seeking to elevate themselves to a level Creator's benevolent purpose in inspiring the soul with the love of existence. And that have been waged for almost 6,000 years? does not war produce this contempt of life? The question is not whether the operations Is not bravery considered the most essential of war sometimes effect incidental and colelement in the character of a good soldier? lateral good, but whether its legitimate tenand does it not induce exposure to the most dency is to improve the moral condition of imminent perils? Marshal Nev's bravery man? The history of the world furnished imminent perils? Marshal Ney's hravery made him occupy the most dangerous positions in a hundred of Napoleon's battles; and their bravery made Murat and his cave thoroughly with we be convinced that in war already assumed the description in the most dangerous positions in a hundred of Napoleon's battles; and predicted for it a corum and regularity which have heretofore peculiarly marked the infant settlements of the most dangerous positions in a hundred of Napoleon's battles; we become with this history, the more familiar we become with this history, the more familiar we become with this history, the more familiar tive sessions, nave already assumed the derivation, were at fault, and predicted for it a corum and regularity which have heretofore peculiarly marked the infant settlements of the trivial of which it seemed composed. But the trivial of which it seemed composed, when the trivial of the trivial of the mighty mass crumbled in ruins, and in alry the terror of nations. No man can be brave, in the initiary sense of the word, who is not a least the interior of Africa, are eagerly seeking to open a friendly intercourse with the colome and the colome and

sprung up to maturity in a single night, and

so massive were its proportions, so gigantic seemed its strength, that the profound and

with Christianity, appears from the fact, that Christianity is to be the means of its miversal abolition. Prophecy tells us of mercy through Jesus Christ contemplates as firmly established, and established the as firmly established, as firmly established, and established the established established for its contribution. This asserts in the firmly of the entire family of the entire family established for its contribution. This asserts in the fight the colory and as firmly established, as firmly established, for its destand the advantages of Liberia. It have predicted, growth has been slow, but it is easy to show that the slowness of her growth was absorbave passed, and when the intercourse with thas shown itself equally averse to a perhat the slowness of her growth was absonated and when the intercourse with litely necessary to her future greatness, and is the surest evidence which man can derive, it has shown itself equally averse to a perhaps the surest evidence which man can derive, it has a still have greatly increased, the most intelligent and wealthy of the free blacks will gladly emigrate at their own exclaim world and a hone to be a light to the Atherican world and a hone to be empacipated slave of America. Upon what basis do nest this confident preficient. None but that of the pauper population of Europe to our own shores. The same causes which diligent observation of the past. We argue the other. The same causes which from the operation of known causes to their future effects, with absolute certainty, both in the natural and moral world; and the but-like the natural and moral world; and the sum of the past of the intercourse with the intercourse with the intercourse, the first manufacture of the shill and the sciences of the world in admiration and fear; but for long centuries she against the attractors act which has occasioused miration and fear; but for long centuries she against the attractors act which has occasioused which has shown itself equally averse to a perhaps the but-like the bill. Mr. Calmenth.—What is the bill?

Mr. Calmenth.—Stanting the but-like the bill which is as found and abandoned many regions of the earth, which have successively passed throu siness of life could not be carried on another very striking, and steps are now in progress, et day, but for a fixed and universal belief which will render the communication beof American greatness, the embryo of that etiment. colossal power, whose shadow is thrown

sequences as much to be deprecated as those described. And why? Wherefore is the face of the deep discolored with human face of the deep discolored with human blood. To restify the facility of the sequences as much to be deprecated as those the sad effects of war upon the colony, commensurate with the small-light of the sounces, which have light of the young Republic would have sight of the young Republic would have sight of the small light of the young Republic would have sight of the forever, beneath the deluge of this far Liberian coast? A cluster of little re-lifety of the small light of the profunity, disregard of the sink forever, beneath the deluge of this far Liberian coast? A cluster of little re-lifety of the small light of the young Republic would have sink forever, beneath the deluge of this far Liberian coast? A cluster of little re-lifety of its enemies, with the thoroigh consumers that it leads to profunity, disregard of the sink forever, beneath the deluge of this far Liberian coast? A cluster of little re-lifety of its enemies, with the thoroigh consumers and the possible from the blind the child now living may well hope to with the child now living m blood! To gratify the feelings, the revengeSabbath, an atter desceration of the mobile feelof the Society. The infant colony has now worse than vandat barbarism. He who expublics extending three hundred miles upon ful feelings of a worm of the dust, who, by ings, but that it brutalizes us! Continues the a population of about 5,000 emancipated pects that an age of miracles will return, the coast, and two hundred unles in the in-

> cumstance, which he regards as a happy fail to engender. The population is yet thin, omen of future grandeur and mnown. All except in the seaport towns, but churches, that is great, and permanent, and salutary on earth, is slow in its development. The lical rapidity in the interior, and everything on earth, is slow in its development. The bird, the insect, the flower, that rushes earliest to maturity, is ever the first to penish and decay. Of all the animals, which inhabit our earth, the infancy of MAN is the longest, the most helpless, and the most painful, yet he alone, of all the bust throng, is tlestined to triumph over death, and survive even the wreek of the planet he inhabits.
>
> Of all the pageants which have dazzled the eyes of the earth, the Empire of Napoleon was the most splendid and glorious. Like the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most and the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most and the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most and the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most and the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most and the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most spine the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most spine the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most spine the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most spine the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most spine the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most spine the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most spine the most spine the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it and the most spine to the interior, and everything displaying the bustle and activity of a young and decay. Until the passage of the bilt will be apparent to the Senate of the bilt will be apparent to the Senate of the bilt will be apparent to the Senate of the bilt will be apparent to the Senate of the bilt will be apparent to the Senate of the bilt will be apparent to the senate of the bilt will be apparent to the Senate of the bilt will be apparent to the senate of the bilt will be apparent to the senate of the bilt will be apparent to the senate of the bilt will be apparent to the senate of the bilt will be apparent to the senate of the bilt will ical rapidity in the interior, and everything be only that of the whole United States, and you have a republic of ten millions of souls. Let democratic freedom, and geographical position, exert but one half the influence upon her that it has shown in the Anglo-Saxon race, and her flag will cover the ocean and ransack every sea with the District, liable for all tajaries done to property whether any councils to those whom they addressed. It seems to the, then, that we have approached a time when the decision is to be made in this Capitol, whether mob-law or Constitutional law, is to reign paramount. The bill which I now propose to introduce, simply makes any city, town, or incorporated place within the District, liable for all tajaries done to property

ally the tentor of nations. No man, can be there is a protection and in a care barry, in the military sense of the word, which and the contract of the contract of the word, and the proposed of the word, and the protection of the

dopted to corrupt soldiers, if they are not admitted into the list of could have been admitted into the list of they are not afficiently corrupted—and this to be done they may conterm life?

"The internation of the list of they are not admitted into the list of they are not afficiently corrupted—and this to be done they may conterm life?

"Christianity is opposed to war. Its very amone them there are not and the contends that "it never to be a feet to the life in the contends that "it never to be a feet to the life in the contends that "it never that the growth of Lileria, in all the elements of future property were are intained to the African coast, only one half of the against the supposed to war. Its very amone centered to earth proclaimed that opposed to war. Its very amone centered to earth proclaimed that opposed to war. Its very thing the contends that "it never to be a control was velocomed withting the accession of strength which she will all the sections, it is love of man. It embraces the whole human race. Distaining the nare to deligner manifest to the continue of strength which she will all the sections of strength which she will all the sections of strength which she will all the sections of strength which is some period, upon the American continent, the complete of the source of the sum of the accession of strength which she will all the spirit, His teachings, His indeed, and the to be a curse. What man, what all no prove war to be a curse. What man, what all no prove war to be a curse. What man, what all no prove war to be a curse. What man, what all no prove war to be a curse. What man, what all no prove war to be a curse. What man, what all no prove war to be a curse. What man, what all no prove war to be a curse. What man, what hashon could go to war from pride to prove the sum of the su

iti the natural and moral world; and the bu- by mail has been opened with Germany, is miration and fear; but for long centuries she has been the slave of barbarism, and as barin the constancy of the rule. Democratic tween the free blacks of America and Libe- alternately the seat of both freedom and institutions are of all others the most diffi- ria, easy and familiar. There can be no slavery, power and weakness, enlightened cult to maintain, and no nation has ever doubt that Liberia will, with every year, beyet successfully maintained them, save by a come more able to bear the increased emiong previous training, upon a small scale gration, which must soon pour in upon her, sed through the extremes of freedom and reat first, and gradually enlarging its bounds, just as America is now able to sustain an nown, slavery and disgrace. Power and as by practice it becomes more skillful in annual influx of nearly 300,000 ignorant civilization seem thus far to have travelled the art of governing. Such was the growth of the American Republic. The nucleus of American greatness, the embryo of that race and region in its route. Even the As religious oppression in the old world cheerless deserts of Arabia have not always proceed to a certain point, it would be beyond darkly over the future of the old world, was caused a constant stream of emigration to been deserted, and the darkness of the mid-the little Pilgrim Church, which the Mayflower bore over the wintry ocean, and left that emigration has slowly increased during civilization, and the renown of her Saracen to the niercy of Heaven, upon the cold and the last two hundred years, until now, it has Caliplis. Almost every other race has had rocky shore of Plymouth. The stern mo-swelled to a toating flood which threatens its day of light, however deep the darkness rality, the mature, yet ardent taste for reli- to overwhelm us so the uneasy and de which has followed. But the lot of the negious freedom, was the solid foundation, up- graded condition of the free blacks in this gro has as yet been an unmingled heritage on which, slowly and gradually, a vast superstructure has been raised. It was easy for a single Christian Church to establish and maintain a Republic, while a million and maintain a Republic, while a million of the irres blacks in this country, contrasted with the brilliant prosecution of woe. That beautiful system of compensation which pervades the work of the Creators and maintain a Republic, while a million of the irres blacks in this country, contrasted with the brilliant prosecution which pervades the work of the Creators and maintain a Republic, while a million of the irres blacks in this country, contrasted with the brilliant prosecution which pervades the work of the Creators and maintain a Republic, while a million of the irres blacks in this country, contrasted with the brilliant prosecution. of men in the same situation, without pre-vicus experience, would have been lost in that great movement which I have endeavhe Babel and Anarchy of their own num- ored to illustrate, will cause the tide of emi- to be dwelt upon by me. And if the Afribers. The accession to their number was gration to set towards the African shore, at can negro is not the only one of llis creaslow and gradual, composed chiefly of the last, with a force which even the most sansarae grave and sober material, and an hundred and fifty years of experience in the exgreat causes now in operation, are most partially for support upon the British crown, to grow in power. The root and founda- did illustration of the rule will be given, if Judiciary, it will be to make penal enactments was necessary, before the infant Republic tion of the whole, the life and soul of the the negro race shall finally be exalted by temps on our own rivers—these wholesale capwas ready to walk forth in the world alone! mighty movement, is the public opinion of the same hand which laid them low. If temps on our own rivers—these wholesale cap-The earth has yet seen no other example of the christian and civilized world. If that arts and civilization, wealth and renown, at a single grass. Delay is dangerous on these Democratic institutions maintained upon a shall halt in its forward movement of the great scale. France attempted it with a population of 25,000,000, and the world has steps which it has taken, if slavery shall return for the dark atrocity of the slave issue to the North, if they disregard the proviscarcely yet recovered from the shock of again cover New England, Jamaica, and trade, and the long bondage of the deadly sions of the Constitution in our her example. England, flayti, Mexico, all have failed in a like attempt, because their first attempt was on too large a scale, and first attempt was on too large a scale, and then the death-knell of Liberia has struck, from the want of previous and gradual pre-paration. Liberia, beginning like New But if the march of public opinion is on-England, upon a small scale, with a well solveted material, slowly and gradually increasing, has already passed the critical period of infancy; and will soon become capable of bearing large accessions of our pable of bearing large accessions of our black population, without anarchy or confusion. But what would have been the fate of the infant colony, if twenty years and the destroyer of error—time alone is fate of the infant colony, if twenty years and the destroyer of error—time alone is plant whose flower and fruit will yet glad. fate of the infant colony, if twenty years necessary to disclose to our world the in. plant whose flower and fruit will yet gladago, the 300,000 free blacks of the United States, with all their ignorance and vice, roll on for the short space of a single human may be that a hundred similar naval engagements occur, every one resulting in constant, but feeble flow of population to protect it as far as possible from the blind

> Agreeably to notice, Mr. HALE asked leave done by mobs.
>
> Mr. Halk.—I wish to make a single remark, councils to those whom they addressed. It

Internation of the constitution of the spirit, its resemble of the spirit, its resembling and the spirit, its resembling and the spirit its respective of the spi

in it the emotional of the severest penalt barous as her oppressors. Ittily has been have at last come to believe, that the Southern people and Southern members have lost all sensibility or feeling upon this subject. I know to what this leads. I have known for a dozen of years to what all this is tending. When this subject was first agilated, I said to my friends, there is but one question that can destroy the Union and our institutions, and that is, these very slave question, for I choose to speak of it to be transpled ou-that, if it were allowed to men to prevent the result. We are approaching hat crisis, and evidence of it is presented by the feet, that such a bill upon such an occurrence. nation of our people from wreaking their ven genure upon the atrocious perpetralars of these crimes or those who contribute to them without indiguntion. I cannot but trust that I do not stand alone in these views.

I have for so many years raised inv voice upor this subject, that I have been considered almost who represent portions of the country of feast

shire asks leave to introduce the bill, and I move

now that I do, I am perfectly willing to adopt the suggestion. Mr. CALHOUN .- I would greatly prefer to mee

the motion directly and reject it.

that object. In answer to the suggestion of the not trust my own feelings when I heard the Sonproperty of citizens of this District is to be burned down or destroyed? I was presentlast night,

# By-Play.

Looking over an exciting account of the Fo eign news, we came across this paragraph: "The society of Friends ever active in benevlence, have started a new enterprise. They have taken beveral hundred acres of land in the county of Mayo, (Ireland) for the purpose of cultiva-Large numbers of the Peasantry are now

ng for oats and potato sowing." How like them! No show, no professions, no nome, they hear of distress; they see it; they go Of Massachusetts - - \$43,518,051 right to work to remove it. They do not say to the peasantry, "we want your votes-we are Virginia your patrons—we see you are all starving," but Maryland they buy the land, and then announce, "we want laborers, whoever will work, we will pay

This is benevolence. It is true philanthropy And God bless the Friends for setting the world, in so quiet and modest a way, such noble exam-

#### Bord Rau.

A correspondent from Glasgow writes us

forming to Europe, to despotism there, and spoke as he thought. For these thoughts-for what our eled by such a rule, made responsible for others' than chroniele their own views, or if they inserted others' views, they 'would have to head each of them with this, or a similar caution-"this is Darwin, flitting 'o'er fen and lake and hog,' uuble for it " "Mr. Darby Jones wrote this." "John Smith writes thus, &c. &c." Sober thought will assure any man that such a condition of things is out of the question. Besides neither we, nor our correspondent, referred in what was said to home matters.

Glasgow! Once for all, let us say, what we have terests? Noy, is it not a matter for investigasaid hundreds of times, that we are for the law, and will seek no reform escept through the law We eschew violence of any and every kind-not alone that which may spring from physical be made? Pardon the plainness and the free force, but even that which breeds haie, discord, ests, or haim the well-being, of one human soul, or ineffectual) inquiries mid exertions to assert and we would oppose emancipation if the act your rights and to promote your welfare. were io lead to violence. We are peace men. We mean by this what the words literally im. pealed to on the same grounds? What one can port, and all that they import. According to our say, "we are well enough off, we want no change, Nor is England convulsed now because liberty the following account of it. view, God in his new revelation through Christ, we will hear of none." ded that men should harm his by er, and to God alone belongs the right of taking the life which he gave. Let no foe, then, ever charge upon us that we seek directly, or indirectly, to encourage in others, a resort to violence, or that we will use it ourselves.

Now as to the fact, whether emencipation can be effected without violence? In our belief. never can be done by it. In Kentucky, certainly and if one so mad were found, he could effect the chivalric courtesy of Carttenden, and the of an united public opinion would crush him instantly into the earth, the moment he should act, in this spirit, on this subject. No! no! We rield to no idle prejudice. We heed no unjust the strong feelings which interest, habit, educawould lead him to violate the law of the State, dis turb the peace of the community, or injure the rights of a single citizen.

## The Lemon-Learn it.

The Farmers' Library, decidedly one of the best works of the kind in the world, institutes a comparison between Maryland and Virginia, on the one hand, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the other, which ought to be read by

We wish we had room for the whole of it. We have not, and must, therefore, content ourselves with a very brief quotation from a por-

Masenchneetts and Rhode Island uui-

Massachusetts and Rhode Island

ted have la	rested	lu	spoolen	man-	
nfectures,				- 1	4,865,20
In Cotton,	•	•	٠	•	24,740,09
Total,					\$29,605,29
Virginia and	Maryle	und	in We	olens	\$229,98
In Cottons,		-		•	2,603,45
Total,					\$2,833,46

more than Maryland and Virginia, \$26,832,535 Now who can fail to see tha obvious effect upon the junded interest of these two sections In the East, they consume at homa all they can draw out of their land, and return to it, to sustain its fertility, not only the offsi and manure of all they make, but they draw immense snpplies, to be consumed ou their land, from the Maryland and Virginia farmers, who send away everything and conenme comparatively nothing; leaving their lands to recrnit themselves or be worn ont, as they inevitably must. The Mary-

land and Virginia farmers send their hides ont of the State to be tanned; their beef to be eaten; while the Yankee tempts the weaver to come to the wool-grower, the tanner to come where the ployed in factories producing \$52,158,683, to go there, and eat his bread, and his meat, and his milk, and butier, and cheese, and frait-all on

Well, land falls in vaine, population decreases, in the two slave, and rises and increases in the two free, States. See how figures tell the to ntter such sectiments as those of the Senator

The population of Baltimore in 1830 was 80,625; in 1840 it was 102,313. Deduct that increase from the total increase in the whole to be divided among all the counties, in these ten years, only 1,290, or about 60 to a county; but so far from some of them having increased at ded within the 20 years prior to 1840; and this has happened as well on the Western as on the Eastern shore. Those which have not held their own are: Caroline, Kent, Qeeen Anne, Somerset and Talbot, (on the Eastern,) and Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's. (on the Western) Frederick fell off probably not in fact, but because Carroli lead been detached, and of that county there is in tha statement before us (Darby'a) no account.-What surprises us is the diminution in Mantcomery. How has been lost, there, the exampia of the Brookses and Stapiers, and many oth-

er, or have they no capital to bring it into play, and is much lost on bad roads, or otherwise in the work of exchange?

On the Eastern Shore of Meryland, in ime abovo named, 2235 | Worcester gained GH Dorchester 2319 Cecii 71 1299 Gross loss Total. 6535 Gain

Nett loss on the Eastern Shore. Now is not a state of things exhibited hera that imperiously demands the investigation of every landholder?

employed at the rate of from 8d. to 10d., prepar Of course, the annual produca of the monufacturing industry, in 1845, is clearly nguinst the two slave States. Mark it.

8,640,622 Rhode Island

Massachusetts and Rhode Island Looking at these results, the Editor, a native of Maryland, eloquently asks of his country-

But, farmers of Maryland! as we would re joice to see you going nhead in all that constitntes strength and prosperity, excuse us for ask-A correspondent from Giasgow writes us:

"In the 44th No. of the Examiner you copy the tollowing extract from a Democratic correspondent at Lexington, "I am," he declares, "for noble American, not purty spirit; and who, the reform of hoar abuse—the destruction of des. moreover, are educated on to the point of canapotism, of every kind of usurpation, peaceably city equal to such inquiries?-meu who have the if possible, without violence if it can be, but self-command to lay aside party feelings and forcibly if they cannot be enjoyed without the boldly fellew the line of duty wherever it may shock of arms." The pro-slavery men here, ore lead? and above all, IT Will you support them seizing upon this article to prove that emancipa- in so doing? Here, as you see, instead of a tion cannot be effected without violence, and steady thickening of population, increase in the variety and quantity of your staples, and constant appreciation in the value of your lands, such as might naturally be expected from its paratively with New England-with which it can be labored, you behold moneyed men with their capital turning their backs on you, and present Expedition in the hope of discovering Germany? What will Nicholas do? We have going away to the Western Frontier for levestment, and your population diminishing! Such landed interest, arresting its development and melioration, and paralyzing your Industry—reinding one of the squab fiend described by til he finds "some lone 'wildered mald with three years hack nothing has been heard from aleep oppressed," and there

"On her fair bosom sits the demon suc Erect, and balances his bloated shape— Holls in their marble orbs his Gorgoa eyes And drinks with leathern ears her tender cries."

What is that influence, and how is it to be reoved? And is it not worthy of the considera tion of all agricultural societies, and of all good men devoted to the prosperity of the landed inresults as would be an inquiry for the thousandth time, how much time should be spread on an acre—and how big and fat can a bullock or a hog down of such questions from one who, in prosperous as well as adverse times, has ever found his greatest pleasure, all his life, in earnest thowev-

And what Southern State might not be an-

### The Debate in the Senate

The Debate in the Senate, on Slavery, excites a good deal of remark at the North, and the expression of opinios is not couched in the mildest language even from those accustomed to use

The character of the speeches are thus alluded to in the New York Tribune:

"The cool, forbearing intropidity of HALE, the finer lavective of Cathoun, the windy mswould be mad enough to dream of adopting it, lignity of Foore, the calm dignity of Mangua, nothing. The concentrated and indignant frown clear discrimination and statesman-like instruces of view of John Davis are strikingly developed

The portion of the debate which excites most surprise is that in which Mr. Foote figured. We the gest of the matter. Mr. Foote, after being very violent, addressed Mr. Hale as follows:

"I will close by saying that if he really wish es glory, and to be regarded as the great liber-ator of the blacks—if he wishes to be particularly distinguished in this cause of emancipa tion, as it is called, let him instead of remaining here in the Senete of the United States, or in stead of secreting himself in some dark corner of New Hampshire, where he may possibly es- a greet one, and say it must be made, nay, that cape the just indignation of good men through- it must succeed. The particular plans are not out the republic-let him visit the good State of Mississippi in which I have the honor to reside, and no doubt he will be received with such hosennas and shouts of joy as have rarely marked ter, and has laid before the French Rulers, and the reception of any individual in this day and People the following outline. generation. I invite him there, and will tell him beforehand in all honesty, that he would not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest, with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic citizen, and that if necessary, I should myself assist la the

operation.

Mr. Hale, in reply to this language of Senator Foote, sald: "He invites me to visit the State of Mississi ppi, and kindly informs me that he would be one of those who would act the assessin, and put an end to my career. He would aid in hringing me to public execution—no, death hy a mob. Well, in return for this hospitable invitation, I can only express the desire that he would penetrate inio aome of the dark corners of New Isampshire, and if he do, I am much mistaken If he would not find that the people in that benighted region would be very happy to listen io his ar guments, and engage in an intellectual conflict with him, in which the truth might be elicited. ith him, in which the trnth might be elic I think, however, that the announcement which the fate which awaits so hamble an Individual vince every one of the propriety of the high euday, when he spoke of the high position which she occupied among the States of this confeder-But enough of this personal matter.r"

Mr. CALHOUN said: "I take this occasion to say, that I would just s soon argae with a manine from hedlam, as with the Senator from New Hampshire on this

To which Mr. HALE replied, in these words: "It is an extremely novel mode of terminating a controversy, by charitably throwing the mun-tle of maniacal irresponsibility over one's antig

Senator Douglas said it was the speeches of wild and as reckless as that of the Senator of accompanying blouse, &c., than to the hat and is afraid of his own people. The people heve the North.—That the threats of assassination, made hy the Senator from Mississippi, wera the spot. Everything is kept and consumed at worth ten thousand abolition votes.

Mr. Foor, hy permission said: "I can use no other language. I cannot but repeat my conviction, that any man who dares from New Hampshire, and attempts to act them any where in the sunny South, will meet death

npon the scuffold, and deserves it.' Wherenpon Mr. Douglas responded: "I neust again congratulate tha Senator from

Mr. BUTLER of South Carolina said: "I say to gentlemen that the crisis is approach all, nine out of twenty have actually retrogalng-not by any action of the South, but is
forced upon us; and if the horrors of a cival war do come, which God ferbid-

"Thou cane't not say I did it, Shake not thy gory looks at me." Such are the spirit and character of portions of this Senatorial debate.

## The Poet-Not the Peer.

Victor Hugo was seen during the insuronary movements in Paris by the crowd. "Down with him," was the ery, "he is a Peer of France."

"No," was the answer, "but he is a Poet!" And that saved him! As an aristocrat of Paris ers, exemplars of intelligent industry and saga- he would have been trampled upon. As a Poet, cious management! Hava they no water pow- he was revered.

Noble Bairing of a Negro Sinve.

During a late freighet in the waters of Boone farmers, who is a large shipsholder, and respect or the uprising of new statesmen, are out of the justice, &c. The Diet voted an address to the table freighter of tobacco, while attempting to question. We have to record the overthrow of King, in reply to his speech, and adjourned for 916 land one of his flai beats, in a rapid current, Kings, and thechange of nutions from despotic two days." 1088 became entangled in the check line, and finding to censtitutional rate, and have not room that he would be pulled overboard, chose to jump enough even for three grand marvels. The Still in Silesia order was preserved. into the water, trusting to his skill in awim- more perusal of events, enys one, is like walkming; but became strangled and sank twice or ing through a city in the midst of an earthquake. thrius; the last time he did not rise, but cama so Say rather, that humanity is at last awake, and, near the surface, that his uplifted hand could be if disturbed too soon, or if too eager to enjoy

Although there were n number of white men on board, none had the conrage to assist him, and he woold have perished, but for the timely aid of a faithful slave on the bott. This slave, (against the advice of the white men present) threw off his heavy clothing, plunged into the angry waters, and, for a while, breasted the strong current. He tried to get hold of his master, (who was stationary, having perhaps caught in a root under water,) hat finding that he could not, he swam to the bank, and ran up above, again threw himself luto the stream, and soon rescued his master from a watery grave.

This master, a Kentuckian, feels as a noble hearted son of this land would be expected to feel, deeply grateful to his show, and says, "he will secure to him his freedom." So he ought. Such acts of caurage and love, ought to be rewarded-and will doubtless be admired, wherev-

Bir John Franktin.

Sir John Richardson, we see by the Buffalo onpers, has reached that city, where he is to be iolned by Dr. Rey and about twenty men from son's Bay, via. Detroit and the Snult Bt. Marie. ia the prosecution of their voyage of Exploration, lu march of Sir. John Franklin'n Exploring Expedition-whose long absence in the its whereubouts, and to sfford it that masistance powerful depressing inculns resting on your of. Sir John l'ranklin set out on this last and that thus a general war would be avoided. voyage of Discovery le the year 1844. Favorable accounts of his progress were received from time to time after his departure, but for two or nim, and his fate has excited deep solicitude not only in Great Britain but in this country .-Were it not that there is too much reason to apprehand that the distinguished navigator and his companious have fallen victims to the perils of the Polar seas, the very liberal reward his lady offers for intelligence respecting them, might well stimulate the exertions of some tion, quite as practical and as promising of good of our awn enterprising countrymen, who have venturers at their command.

## What is Domanded.

We ask, naturally, what all these revolution a Europe mean, and, if we desire wisely to an swer the question, we must understand what the thy with France and Freedom. The news from people themselves deniund.

France is not struggling for political freedom of speech is denied any one. That is as free all the nations of Europe—the great point after emment. After the Austrians evacuated property, and it is this social problem, mainly, which has upheaved them.

alone. Their creed is summed up in an points. i. Universal suffrage.

2. Vote by ballot.

3. No property qualification. 4. Annual Parliaments. 5. Payment of members.

6. Equal Electoral Districts. But though they avow, and act upon this creed we give their social platform in another column is it made light of there or elsewhere. Even in castle the corpses of women, with their faces hor-England, where in times gone by, such efforts excited a smile, or elicited satire, the very best minds, and the leading presses, greet the effort is

Provisional Government, has charge of this mal-

"The Government is to take passessioe, o nghts, which are to be converted into bonds, bearing interest, secured on the establishnents, and rembursable in money. The persons employed in these establishments are to be put on a new footing. The work-people wil form an association, will elect the directors of he works, and will fix the amount of wages, o the share to which labor is entitled in the profits "The share being determined, the collective wages will be distributed among the workmen. idually, by the Council of transilleurs, ac cording to proportions open to discussion, but to be in equal parts. The produce, after dedu fund, to be divided into four parts: 1. A quarter for the sinking fund of the capital belonging t the proprietor with whom the State made the 2. A quarter for the establishment a fund to be set aside for the support of old men the sick, wounded, &c. S. A quarter to be d vided among the workmen by way of bonus 4. A quarter for the formation of a reserve Besides this, M. Louis Blanc declares that it will be necessary to unite workshops be worshops of different branches of indi try, but placed in the same condition; and t

guarantee the interests of the consumer, as regards the quality and the lowest possible price of In Prussia, too, the same question is mooted March the 26th, a meeting of the laborers of Ber. lin, twenty thousand strong, was held. Not the slightest disturbance, says the account, or even miracles of eloquence, coming from men dressed trouble him. Yet it will be carried ont. in their Sunday suits, but who, it was evident ty-seven persons, of all classes, addressed the meeting; they commenced with the learned men. Nevertheless the meeting was most digni fied, and affords arrother example of the credita-

pressing the following desires: "1. Construction of a Lubor Ministry of em. ward.

12. Decrease of the slanding army, which constitutes the preliminary neheel for national

"3. Education and instruction of the children

al the expense of the sitate. working men.
"5. Cheap Government."

These five different resolutions present a grea contrast. Econony and Cheap Government are the objects of the second and fifth; another Ministerial Bureau, State Education, and State Charitable Institutions, are the objects of the other three. Two for economy and decrease in the expenditures, and three for an increase. Bul we can only glance at this subject to-thry

present it in detail.

The news from Europe is startling enough. her rights, she treats old abuses roughly, as she trends them under foot, or discards those who oppressed her with heated indignation, so she comsup in our day, fall of the hrightuet prom- ernment. The press is free. ine for the race. Let us bate no jot of heart or hope. The hand of God is in all these wild tria will have to let her go. European changes, and He will work out a new

and happiler time for men. The Result. Let us sum up the results of the European

emmotion, that we may see where we are. That France politically and socially is a deemnants of aristocracy.

That Gremany is fired by a republican spirit, large and small, a Federative Empire. That Italy is free, and will unite under a con

mon name, and common flag, If not under a united and common rule. That Austria is shorn of her power, and Ba-

VARIA, TYROL, &c., will be free. That sverywhere, out of Russia, the cry is for liberty, constitutional freedom, a full guer-Montreal, who together will set out for Hud- anty of all the rights which man should enjey.

Questians. This extractdinary, hat glorious condition of affairs in Europe, involves insportant questions Arctic Seas, as we have before stated, has in- solve. Can Charles Athert, of Sardinia, unite deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants. duced the British Government to fit out the Italy? Will the King of Prussia be able to lead all along believed that the Monarcha of Enrope and relief which it now no doubt stands in need | would have enough to employ them at home. But they are shrewd. If home reforms are to be put off hy war, and they can bring it on, we He talks against insurrection and anarchyshall hear of it soon. Just now Charles Albert has thrown down the gauntlet to Austria; and the King of Prussia promises to sustain the Duchles of Heisteln and Schleswig against Denmark. That will be enough. France will allow no despoilation of Italy on one aide; Germany none on the other. But if the Czar, Nicholas of Russia, should move an nrmed force, and threaten Prussia, all these minor quarrels, we made sgainst him, by Europe. Then will come n good strong vessel and a hardy company of ad- the great fight betwees Absolutism and Liberty. We shall hope, however, that the general peace will not be disturbed, and that a coestitutional and social liberty will be enjoyed by all.

The Religious Feeling. Italy is full of fervor. She is in full sympa Lombardy stirred her immosi heart. At Rom the te Deum was sung, and a procession had, in nerely. That she had to a very great extent. honor of the events in North Italy. We copy

· Austriau Lombardy.

all is as to the rights of labor, and the duties of they committed the greatest excesses. Men were were cut to pieces, or violated. Of their cruel-Time, in England, the Chartists, in one phase ty and its extent, its horid barbanly, the folof their action, look seemingly to political action lowing letter to the London Times will give some

"I have heard seys the correspondent of the Times, so many instances of the cruelties of the Croats, that at one moment I believed the whole was an exaggeration got up to throw discredit or the Austrien army; but after careful inquiries have intich reason to believe that the sintement are in meny instances too true, and that these barbanans indulged all their licentious habits in the posts which they occupied distant from the Chatean, where Hadetski, who might have controlled them, was. Women were violated, men cut dows, and houses set fire to. A poor child was nailed to the door of a house where the enihly disfigured, were exposed. The hand of a lady, with several rings on it, was hid in the pocket of a prisoner, and limbs of women, separated from their bodies, which had been burnt or

buned, were discovered near the gates." Austrian Defent.

But the Austrians were defeated. Radetski retreated, levying contributions at Lodi, but leaving that place, he was forming his line of operations on the Adige. Meantime the peasantry, in the plains of the Milanese had opened their its own account, of all citablishments about to dykes and canals, and it was thought the Aus- Into an inefficient legislator, your friend the old suspend work, the present proprietors preserving trinns would lose their artillery, even if the troops could be forced on. It was supposed that Radetski' could command 50,000 soldiers,

The Pursuit Charles Albert on the 26th April gave pursuit to the Austrians. On the Chiesa, Gen. Bes met | have their joke. At one of their violant Demoand defeated 4,000 of them, gaining a brilliant cratic meetings a man exclusional, 'Tha Repubans would be driven from Italy speedily,

Rising in Veronn. On the 22nd of March, this cliy spoka for should like to have a lock of that clilzen's hair. fired, he and his family should be consumed. Viceroy was arrested.

Au old Hepublic made agnit Venice has proclaimed! In the "sea Cybele, Republic oxists. Friday 17th, the work was beginn; the next day an assault was made on the populace; in the evening, a national gnard was formed, and the Italian Cockade adopted. On the 23d, a Provisional Government was es-

Savor, on the 2d ult., declared herself a Republic. She desires to be annexed to France. uproar occurred. Some of the speeches were What will Changes Albert say? This may

The King of Naples has given up Sicily, and every thing their own way. Ilo dismissed his

On the let of April, the King of Prussia acknowledged that he reigned but did not rule .ble and honorable manner in which the lower He, on that day, and from it, agreed to refer all ble and honorable manner in which the lower petitions relating to constitutional affairs to his lialy, and I repeat it in reference to every national affairs to his which is involved in internal disputes, which has entirely changed; formerly it was none of ministry! That ministry has declared for free the best. The meeting agreed to resolutions ex. Institutions! And they say they will take all tho responsibility! This is a great step for-

The number of soldiers slain in the Berlin cept to that which contends for justice, fir lit offict were-officers, 132-privates, 575. The Diet had niet, and the King, through his inlinisters had spoken his speech. It is vague in many respects. But it settles several essential matters.—One project of a law provided—withat, in the elections fur the forthcoming assembly, to agree upon the Prussian Constitution, every Prussian entitled to n donestitution, and who has not been deprived of his full civic rights, and who has resided during one year in his district, shall have the right to vote as an elector, provided he does not receive poor-relief The Diet had met, and the King, through his "4, House of Reception for old and worn-out assembly, to agree upon the Prussian Conelector, provided he does not receive poor-relief from public funde, or does not possess his own household, board, and wages, in a menial capacity. It is further provided that avery Prussian entitled to a domicija who has completed Hereafter, when more fully informed, we may his thirtieth year, and has not forfelted the possession of civic rights, or wite does not receive

poor-relief from public means, is eligible se a say of yo deputy. There are other projects relating to the County, Mr. Jonn H. Pack, one of our wealthy Reflections or remarks, notices of the fall of old, freedom of the press, the free administration of

Posen sud Bresinu wara much disturbed

Nat Hendy. Austria is for war! She will not give ap Italy without a struggle! A new army is to be formed to subdue Lombardy and Venice! "It is too

But Reforms are going on steadily. A responsible ministry had been formed, and pratrikes them down one after another, still she parations are making for a Constitutional Gov-Hungaay is dissatisfied! It may be, that Aus-

The Great Event.

All Germeny is one. On the 29th March, the deputies for the Diet which was to assembla at Frankfort were to be welcomed. A great display was made. A preliminary meeting was held on the 19th. "At the first public meeting mocracy, having abolished royalty and the last of the deputies, on the 31st of March, M. Mit- the State of France. They are colored. Nor is and will form, with all her various divisions, presidents. The secretaries are Mesers. Baner (Frankfort-oa-the Main), Klereif (Rostock), Blankenhorn (Mulihelm), Briegish (Cobong), answers this nobly and well. Hear him: and Simon (Breelau.) The meeting declared itself competent to make arrangements for convaning a constituent assembly, resolved to recomise the duchies of Sleawig and Holstein as integral members of the Germanic nation, as loyal Haaragon; even to turn the cou to declare frackly and energetically for the re-

> Queting Scripture. Russia is quiet. The only move is, an effort made to expol Frenchmen from St. Petershurgh! Odd this! France drives out foreign workmen -Russie does the same-Absolutism and Democracy herein meet. But the Czar is warlika. the offspring of France, and says la his procla-

> astablishment of Poland. It was decided that in

"But Heaven forbid that this should be Faithful to the example handed dawn from our ancesters, having first invoked the aid of the mnipotent, we are ready to ancounter our enmies from whitever side they may present thamselves, and without sparing our own person we will know how, indissolubly united to our hely will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honor of the Russian name, and the furiolability of our own territory. think, will be settled, and common cause be We are convinced that every Russian, that avery one of our faithful subjects will respond with joy to the call of his Sovereign. Our ancient warcry, 'For our faith, our Sovereign, and our country,' will once again lead us on the path of victory, and then with sontiments of humbla gratitude, as now with feelings of holy hope, ve will all cry with one voice, 'God is on our side, understand this ye people and submit, for God is on our side."

> When the Devti or the Czar quotee scripture, says Dauglass Jerrold, for his purpose, there is mischief meant.

The Democracy The Previsional Government of France ia the army. It is a good one. "Let no shede of bit of royal fuller's earth to take out its stains. disorder,'' it says, "stain the flage which wa are receive you as the model of the Freuch army! ry on your flags, inscribe thereon with your ewu hands, the word, discipline-the Republican virtue of the soldiar.

Beranger This poet is one of the Parisian people's favorites! They wanted him to run as a candidate for the Assembly. Ha declined. Wa quote part

"Do not tear ma from that solitude in which, collected within myself, I have seemed to you to have acquired the gift of prophecy. I am not one of those who have need to ery sloud in the markst-places 'I am a patriot! I am a Republlean!' But you may tell me that I onght to show my devotion. Ah, my dear fellow-citizees, cealed under this word devotion. True, activa, ourselves to be capable. To any accusation of Republic be such a miserable jest, truly these and egotism, I shall leave my whole life to answer. all of these are of it." Let us come to the ideas which I may have on- France is working out a great problem. tertained in my retirement for bringing to a good end the great work of democracy, which God has imposed upon France, for the benefit of the other nations, who are her well-heloved sisters. ir may again tecome necessary for you to have your courage ravived, your hopes reanimated. You would then regret your having stifled under honors the little voice still left to me. Leave me to die as I have lived, and do not transform

ballad-maker. The Cities Quiet-Fuu.

Paris is quiet. Lyone had been in revolt; but order ruled. All the great cities are wall ordered-no violence. The Parleians howaver will victory. This caused Radelski to retire. But lie will not be sufe till at least 300,000 heads have the Sardinian troops were reinforced every hour fallen.' This proposition was received with of every day, and it was thought that the Ansiri- loud murmurs, and cries of 'Turn him out!' but at length one of the members ruse and said, snrfaca is smooth enough—so smooth that oli'The sentiment is a noble and patriotic one. I garchy sees its own face in it, and imagines a Itself. The troops withdrew into the forts. Lond applause followed, and the lock of hair The Viceroy's fete was uncertain. His palace was promptly in the hands of the demander. was blockaded; hesps of fagots put around it; Presently another admirer of patriolism expresand proclamation made, that if one gun were sed a wish for a portion of the citizen's locks, and handred's followed. The end of it was that Later accounts deny this, and say that the the ardent democrat, who was so anxions for faction verged more closely upon the borders of 300,000 aristocratic hoads, was turned ont of tha vindictiveness. Men, otherwise conservatively neeting withoul a single hair on his own.

The frieb. The Irish Deputation addressed tha Provisional Sovernment at tha Hotel de Ville. Lamartine received, and replied to them. He was vary decided. "Give us arms wherewith to drive out the Saxon," wan the Irish prayer. The poet rnler answered:--

llest assured, therefore, that you will find in France, under the republic, a response to all the sentiments which you express toward it. Tell your fellow-clizings that the name of Ireias synonymous with the name of liberty, conraged definded against privileges—that it is one of most name to every French citizen. Tell i that this reciprocity which they invoke, that the reciprocity of which they are not oblivious, the reciprocity of which they are not oblivious, the reciprocity of which they are not oblivious, the reciprocity of which the reciprocity toward the frish. Tell them, about that the French Republic is not and never which the reciprocartic Republic is not and never which the reciprocartic Republic in which liberty. ministry at their command; next they will dis-miss him against his wish. be expedient to hold thum out nor for you to ceive them. I have already expressed the sa opinion with reference to Germany, Belgium a either divided against itself or at variance

> When there is a difference of race, when natio are aliens in blood, intervention is not allowable. and the happiness of the Irish people. No oil part would be acceptable to us in time of pear with even the most legitimate parti-tries which surround na. We are so either to judge them, or to prefer so others. By announcing our partizant side we should declare onnelves the

It was which most served to inflate France, and estrange her from England during the first Republic? It was the civil war in a portion of our territory, supported, subsidized and assisted hy Mr. Pitt. It was the encouragement, and the armsgiven to Frenchmen as heroical as yourselves, but Frenchmen fighting against their fellow-citizens. This was not honorable warfare. It was a royalist propagandism waged with French blood against the Republic. This policy is not yet in spite of all and the second of the memory of forts, entirely effeced from the memory of tion. Well, this cause of disunion between the nation. Well, this cause of disunion between Great Britain and us, we will never renew by taking any similar course. We accept with gratitude, expressions of friendship from the different nationalities included in the British Empire. We ardently wish that justice may be found and atrengthen the friendship of races, that equality may become more and more basis. Bur white proclaiming with you, with her (England) and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only nets of brotherhood in conformity with our principles and our feeding toward the like has our principles and our feeling toward the Irish na-ion," (Cries of "Vive la Republique." "Vive

le liouvernement Provisoire!" Vive Lamartine!") Wa must distrust a little, English accounts of terunler was chosen president; Meeers. Dahl- this the worst of it. They are colored to suit manu, Itzstein, Jordan, and Robert Binm, vice- party interests-English interests-a cold, conservative home aristocraty. Property is as safe Bamberg), Schwarzenberg (Cassel), Wolfgang in Paris as London. Fersons feel as secure Muller (Dasseldorf), Georges Varrentrapp Yat the cry is, "French delusion," "French axtravagance," "French Flammary." Jerrold

"It is of course the interest of the aristocrac of this country to abuse and calumniate the French Republic: to oriticise with a hard and gradging spirit its noblest efforts for the redemp tion of a country-sacrificed by the cupidity of a also the previoces of East and West Prussia; and al temperament of its people into laughter and contempt. Make the Republic infamous; at all events, make it ridiculous-cries the aristocrac of England; for would it not be a mockerywhich it is easy to ask, but will be difficult to the constituent assembly there should be one fatal mockery of the condition of England, were Government to exist within two hours sail of this country with no sinecures; no unearned pen-sions; no nominal duties paid for at coatlies price; in a word, no selfishness of taxation shirking the load from the stronger back to place in pon the weaker; no test of property as a test of olitical knowledge—a man being permitted to ote by his convictions, and not by his shillings In the existence of so monstrous a Government so near to England there is vial danger to the sioners, the sinecurists, and the injustice of a

pited franchise. Even the stoutest sticklers for the good ouses of our social and political condi rindled into enthusiasm by the outburst of French iberty. Their better feeling surprised them into admiration and sympathy. They acknowledged the holiness of the cause, and rejoiced at its suc How few have been the shortcomi the Provisional Government! With what seren power has Lamartur piloted the ship—be it remembered, still under jury masts—beset by rocks and sands; and we are to look coldly from the safety of the shore; contemptuously, sneering and wherefore? True it is, there is high course. aboard; there is great wisdom, noblest human rpose: but-but the ship has not the roye tandari at the mast-head. Once again, run u that meteoric bit of bunting, and how the craft would sail! Within the past three weeks, all the arguments and all the sneers directed again the French Republic have this simple inte tion: "You must have a king, though if be King CROCODILE." Many who rejoiced at the ignominious expulsion of Louis Phillippe as a just punishment of his tyranny and rapacity, now infer that there is a piece of royal blotting-paper at Claremont that even now would drink up the

"The creah of empires, says Lord STANLEY, on about to distribute to you? Let your brathren lordship and others of his school do not, or will not perceive, that France has in a manner cas After leaving written, in all times, the word gle- off a king only that she may imitate England "We want no republic like the French," says a very loyal and very unreflecting John Bull. Why, no, John. You may print your boldest thoughts in boldest type; you may dine to you heart's content, and afterwards talk politics from your heart's fullness, when and wheresoever you please—and had Frenchmen been permitted the ame Liberty, King Louis PRILLIPE, and King Labour, would at this moment have inhabited the Tuilienes. But France struck for hiunan liberty; and now, Jony, you sneer at the blow: foolishly sneer, forgetful that that hiow-however Frence hetself may suffer from its re-

coil—has struck off the chains of surrou "If you sneer at France, why not mock a Anstria, Bavaria, Prussia; for all of whom do not forget how much anabition may be con- France has worked the giorious liberty of uttered thought? And more: why not laugh the laugh nseful devotios, is that which teaches us to un- of dension at bleeding Italy-free, yet blood dertake only those things of which we know still-from her baffed tyrant? For, if the French

> reform is social as well as political. Not a heart that beats for humanity, that does not pray for her success! Not a tongue that will not send Furnitare manufactured in Ohio forth its earnest cheer in behalf of the Young

But, after all, 'tho great question is, will there be a revolution in Great Britain?' Yee, say tha press generally. Yes, say many thinking men. Well, wa shall not discuss the matter. Wa think bloodshed will be avoided. But it is avident that neither the House of Lords nor the House of Commone naderstand the people.-They "pooh" this, and reject that-deny tha right of petition, of speech-langh at reforms and seemingly scorn those who ask them .-One of the best of English observers writes:

"It is difficult to describe with accuracy tha state of public feeling at this moment. people. But the quiet is not that of acquiescance; silence, in this case, is anything but con-sent. On the contrary, never, perhaps, at any period subsequent to the reform atruggie, has there been a more general or settled disapprobation of the system on which the government nclined, are beginning to nurse their wrath-They feel themselves not merely wroaged, but insulted. They are getting less excited and more resolved overy day. As hope of progress vanishes, they turn their thoughts, without much horror, to a quarter of the political horison whence comes the tornado. Every 'lengh' of the Hones of Commons directs attention fresh to the certainty that they who indulge t will have to pay for it before long in more extensive concessions to the popular will. In fact, their temper is just that of men who have been compelled to decide, "This must not, and shall not, last," and who, having so determined,

The Chartist meeting it was thought would of nations, both no treasures for Old Kentack breed a revolution. Not that aloan cartainly! The No, and what careth she? She rejoicath in great question in Hogland is social, and the main hog and hominy, and sittath leisurely and houghcoints in dispute, the chief causes of distress tily in the shade, while aggrees work. And and suffering, are contained in the following, shall it always be se? Shall she always thus sel taken from the manifeste of the London Trader: muffled in her idle dignity, scorning the voice of vil. The usurpation and possession of land, which being the gift of the Almighty, as the and of conscience? Are we all so encased in means from which man was to obtain his subtence, should always be held in secred trust ignorance and prejudice, that one ray of light

for the benafit of the people at large.

"2. The usurpation of political power to make laws that govern the mass, thus unenfranchising and politically degrading the productive classes.

CATO-"3. The adoption of gold at a fixed price as money and as the medium of exchange.

"4. Compation with home machinery, and the introduction of foreign manafactures, comhined with felon and workhonce labor supported

by public and parochial funds.

"5. The monopolies and protection which Government maintuins and affords to all its amoloyes in State and Church. 6. The crual and reckless neglect of the Legislature in not making the required arrangements; first, to usefully employ the destitute; and, secondly, to properly educate the ignor-

But wa forbear speculating either about Ireland or England, as the Telegraph despatch in a day or so will tell us all about It.

The lovers of music will be glad to hear of of the one whara, as in other praces, they have seen receive put down the press, and farewell to our much suemies of od with enthusiastic applause. For particulars Put down the press, and farewell to our much mies of a so their card,

No. III.-- Facto and reflections for the Co. ideration of the thoughtful.

Wealth, population, and intelligence are each sential elements of antional power sed greatple aver yet occapied a canspicuous place among the nations of the earth, and we may safely say, that without them no people eve

Now the principal sources of wealth, are mannfactures, agriculture and commerca. Noither of these departments of industry can be acq. locted without detrimant to the State. And if is beliaved that an example cannot be found in the history of the world, of a nation withou manufactures and commerce, that was act in a eml-harbarons State. If the States of this can. federacy which have directed their artention axclusively to agriculture are an apparent ex. ception to the general rula, it is owing to the fact, that they were ariginally settled by a brave high-minded, and intelligent people, and that aver sinco, they have been most intimately associated with the monufacturing and commercial States of the Union. But manufactures and commerce can not flenrish where sinvery is tolerated. The past history, and the prosess adition of these States, establish the truth of this position, beyond a donbt. I propose nea to institute a comparison between the manufac tures of Ohio and Kentucky. A like compar, son of other free and slave States of the Union would afford still more striking examples of the withering and blighting influence of slavery apon the manufacturing leterests of s people The following tables are made out from the Uni ted States Census for 1840: Value of Machinery manufactured in Kantucky, 46,074 Difference is favor of Obio. \$ 29,657

in Ohio, Vaine of Machinery manufactured Hardware, Cutiery, &c., menufactared in Ohio, \$393,300 Hardware, Cuttery, &c., mannfactnred in Kentucky, Difference la favor of Ohio, \$370 95u Precious Metals manufactur \$53,125 Precious Metals manufactured in Kentneky, 19,060 Difference in favor of Ohio \$34,065 Bricks and Liung made in Ohto: Kantacky, Diffarence In favor of Ohio, \$471.775 Woollen mannfactures of Ohio, value 30:5,75; Difference in fayor of Ohio; \$534,511 \$250.221 Difference in favor of Obic Hatt, Caps, Boanets, &c., made in Hate, Cape, Bonuets, &c., mada Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c of Ohio. Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dies, &c. of Kentucky, - -Difference in favor of Ohio. \$73.(HE Various metals manufactured in \$752,901 Various metals manufactured in Kentacky, 164,030 Difference in favor of Ohio. **\$61 ±.821** Paper, &c , manufactured in Difference in favor of Ohio, \$206,2u Carriages and Wagons mannfactured Carriages and Wagonsmannfactured Difference in favor of Ohio. Valua of articles manufactured Saw mill, Flouring mills, Oil mills, &c., in Ohlo, Same of Ky., 2,437,93 \$6,430,47 \$761,i ib

Difference in favor of Ohio,

Articles manufactured ont of Leather

in Ohio,
Articles manufactured out of Leather

•1,039,1

32,737,651

Total of the above manufactured in Total difference in favor of Ohio, \$15,491,450 Total capital invest'd in manufactures Difference in favor of Ohio, - -\$10,953,938 Such are the results of a comparison of some of the leading articles munufactured in Ohio and Kantneky. Could the comparison have been brought down to the present time, the coatrast would have been still more striking. Ohis hes greatly lacreased her manafactures within the last eight years, while Kentucky has made but calmly walt the opportunity, sure of presenting little if any progress. Indeed, manufactures can itself before long, of reading a lesson to oligarchy from the text of holy writ—"Pride goeth before destruction, and a hangity spirit before a of the great fountains whence flow the wealth

of the degree of cultivation, civilization, and general property of a people, than the houses constructed by them in a given time. They are, as it were, the garb its which reciely displays its weath, manifests its taste, and clothes its ideas of firm and beauty, as well as those of confortection of the same of the subject, the fact that the value of the houses erected in Kestucky, a given time, is only a little more than one fourth at much as that of those constructed in Oble design the same

An influential correspondent from Glasgow

"I learn to-day that the Era encountered s nob on the 19th inst. Is it not strange that while the masses in the old world, are declaring for universal liberty. (to the great terror of tythe arrival of the Allmunamans from St. Louis, Fants and despots) that cur own American Rewhara, as in other places, they have been receive public, at its Capitol, should exhibit such scenes? h casted liberty!

comed him as a friend, and, placing her hemit on his, was gently led to her Pather's home.

We cannot but imment her departure, for very dear.

We cannot but imment her departure, for very dear.

The President was a Northern man. I had the known her. Who ever looked upon known for the property was a Northern man. I had the known for the property was a Northern man. observed the manifestations of her worm, affectionate

heart, without loving her? Our loss we must feet and deplore; but, thanks to the The eye may be wet with lears, but its glance is lucied above. Grateful to the bereaved heart is the thought that ere the words of earthly affection had died apon the ear of our beloved friend she had caught the accents of angel ody, the assurance of Iteaven's weluome to lieaven's

# The State of Wiscousin.

Gov. Donce, of the Tarritory of Wisconsin has just issued his Proclamation declaring that tha Constitution lately aubmitted to the people of that Territory for adoption, preparatory to their assaming the position of a State of the American Union, has been approved by a majority of 10,293 votes out of 22,591 votes cast.

From the New Orleans Delta, of April 294. Later from Mexico. The British West ladian Mail steamer Avon, ar

rived off the North Chaadeleur Island, on Thurs

day evening, the 20th inst, from Vera Cruz, hav ing left that place on the 16th instant. By this arrival we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 14th, with later proceedings of the Court of laqui-Below we give a summary of the Mexica news, from the ample files of Mexican papers and covert and insidious mannar, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, may be accorrespondence now before us.

As to the ratification of the Treaty, the news by this arrival is not very promising. At last accounts from Queretaro, a quorum had not been formed in Caarress. The Monitor, of the 1tth, contains a long article condemning the conduct of the met bers of Longress in delaying the seasion. Sixteen members were still wanted in the Chamber, and two in the Senate, to constitute a quorum. A correspondent at Queretaro, of the Monitor, thinks the necessary number will soon be in attendance, and that when Congress once gets together, Herrera will be chosen President, since a majority of the legislatures have expressed themselves in his The news of the ratification of the Treaty had been received in Queretaro, and some person entertained the belief that its modifications would be accepted. On the other hand, we have before April, addressed by an English merchant, long

officer of the Avon, which says:
"There is a dearth of news of any kind. Conn missioner Clifford arrived here two days ago .amongst the Americans the impression is that a treaty will not be made; some of the Deputles, most inclined for peace, swear they will have nothing to do with it, unless the Americans leave sufficient to support a Government, and I think the chances are that they will not come together in the stipulated time."

On the same subject, we make the following extract from an article in the Free American, of

Wr had occasion yesterday to converse with a respect Wr had occasion yestergay to converse with a respectable gentleman who had just arrived from the rity of Mexica. He is a Mexican and is in favor of peace, but says that the members of Congress will not vote for the treaty as it now stands,—that he has heard many of them expressible rounnons on the subject, and that they all seein to agree that they have not the power to eede any portion of the territory belonging to the republic. Doing this, they think, would be violating the Federal Constitution of Mexico. They would be willing to pay the expenses of They are also willing to abandon their pretensions to

mly that the Mexicans have again made an share of the good faith of the American government.

We learn from the Monitor that a battle was fought at Sauta Cruz de Rosales, 22 teagues from Chihushus, on the 16th of March, is which, as usual, our troops were victorious. The Monitor says, "the firing commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until dark at night, when the Americans stormed the place, took 8 pieces of heavy artillery, 6 annil pieces of orduance, and more than 1,000 muskets. The number of killed on either side is not yet known; but the lose of life on both nides was very great. Don Angel Trias, Governor and Commander, and the officers under kia command, were taken prisoners at the moment

the action ceased."
Commissioner Trist and Gen. Cudwalinder left
the city of Mexico on the 8th inst. We do not hear of their arrival at Vera Cruz. Commissioner Clifford had arrived in the city of

It was supposed that the Court of luqu would adjourn shout the 20th. A conducta from Guansjuato had arrived at Mexico, escorded by forty Mexican Dragoons. The amount brought by the conductu is stated to be \$400,000. Another conducta arrived from Puebla.

The funeral obsequies of the late Gen. Valencas were celebrated on the 4th inst., at the con rent of san Francisco.

The house of Muriel and Brothers in the city of Mexico had been entered in the night by a gang of robbers, who murdered a clerk named Zorilla. Seren of the twelve robbers have been arrested, and among them, we regret to find officers of the

American army.
The Monitor of the 7th, contains a letter fro-San Luis stating that the Indians to the number of 2,500, are now in a state of revolution, and that their number is still increasing. Several Haciendas, or plantations have been robbed of all the eatile and horses. Some of the planters have been murdered. The letter also states that the capital, San Luis, is the only part of the State where one can remain with security. The sesalon of the Legislature of that State adjourned on the 3ist ult., and deprived, by a decree, Don Adame, Governor, and Don Avila, Lt. Governor, of their respective offices. Don Juliuno Reyes, their present Governer, received extraordinary powers, to last until the meeting of the next Leuslature. The election for a new Governor of the State will take place on the 30th of the pre-sent month. A detachment of eight hundred men, sent to San Luis de la Paez, by the Government of Guanajuato, to assist in projecting the State against the Indiana, has retired to Dolorea Hidalgo without firing a gun. Gen. Bustamente, to whom the people looked for assistance, has critten that he would come, but they have lost all topes of getting succor from him.

The Monitor of the 11th says, that the State of Guanajuato followed the example of San Luia, and the ladians are in a state of revolution. The Monitot says that the revolution, which was contmenced by about forty individuals, had now mir tered upwards of two thousand partisans. Robberies were still frequent on the roads and in the city of Mexico.

Numbers of families who have been obliged to sbandon their homes on account of the insurrection in Yacotan, had arrived in Vera Cruz-some of them entirely destitute. It was proposed to hold a meeting to adopt measures for their relief. The court-martial for the trial of Lieut. John Smith, 3d Battalion Louisians Volunteers, commenced sitting on the 13th inst., at Vera Cruz.-We find no report of the proceedings. The charges preferred against Lieut. Smith are, desertion; cing of soldiers to desert; embezzlement of pubhe property; conduct unbecoming an officer and a It is stated that the General Hospital in to be re-

moved from Vera Cruz to Jalapa—probably on ac-count of the approaching nickly season. The French citizens of Vera Cruz were to give a grand banquet un the evening of the 16th, in honor of the French Revolution. We learn from the Free American that a supper was given by some o the French citizens on the 8th in honor of the Revolution. Several Americans were invited. The French consul was present, and like his country-men, manifested his sympathiy for the liberal principles by which the French people will be gov-

Our Vers Cruz correspondent, " Ulua," snys:-The regular mail coaches commenced runn between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico on the 15h, and will leave hereafter three times a week.

Three companies of Col. McLellan's regiment

of Tennessee volunteers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th. 113 men of the New York volunteers, ander the command of Capt. Torry, arrived at Vera Gruz on the 8th, in the bank Nancy W. Stephens, from New York. The career of the notorious Father Jaranta has

at last been checked. A letter from Queretaro, dated April 2, states that the Father was arrested at Hugutla, by the Prefect Don Crintobal Andrade. The arrest is officially announced in the Tampico Capt. Connolly, of the mounted La. battslion

Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 10th, from Jaiapa. The Free American under-stands that Hay's regiment will shortly be dis-banded. Col. Bouham, Maj. Woods, Lieuts, Wilcux and Tilden, and one or two other officers, arrived at Vera Cruz, from Caernavaca, on the 10th. The

health of the troops at that place was considered good, notwithstanding several deaths had uccurred from sore or swelled throats.

a Muiston's Official Reports, Debate on Stavery, &c.

[Continued from Pirst Page.] Mr. Foort.-Ou the 4th of March, 1836, th American people of all parties assembled at this

was she to all who knew her. Who ever some upon many the state of the words which her beautiful countenance, or finished to the words which is the wisely and patriotically asserted a princeptage of the treasures of her rich and brilliant unind, or revealed the treasures of her worm, affectionate still admira, and which has a close affinity to the question so suddenly presented to this body Martin Van Buren dared to declare in his inau influence of her pure Christian spirit and the blessing of Heaven, our sorrow has nought of darkness or gloom. the power to abolish slavery in the District o Columbia, yet he conceived that it could not be done without the most odious and unpardonable breuch of faith toward thu slave States of the Confederacy, and especially Marylani and Virginla. This declaration, not altogether unexthere were very faw mea in the republic claiming anything like a prominent atauling among their fellow-citizean who entertained a different opinion from that thus axpressed, or who, if enabolition movement has not been quite so suceessful as some desired it to be, and now we see plate indications that individuals-for I cannot conscientiously call them gentiemen-asserting it. themselves to be mainpions of freedom, have re-solved to carry late recution a scheme—an attempt to remove by mny means whatever, all the slaves now within this District, so that those who have been in the habit of retaining slavus in their possession will be discouraged from bringing others here; and that citizens who may here after settle here, will of course, on the principle of obvious pocuniary policy, decline bringing such property with them; and that, then, in this

The attempt to legislate directly upon this subject in the national councils is at war with the Constitution, repugnant to all' principles of good faith, and in violation of all sentiments of patriotism. With whomsonver it originates, this movement, made directly or Indirectly, withia Congress or out of it, which has been so quietly denounced by my rollufgue, is simply a nefarious attempt to commit grand lar-ceny upon the owners of slaves in this District. I undertake to say that there is not a man who has given his countenance to this transaction has any shape, who is not capable of committing grand larceny; or, If he happened to he a hero, as such men are not, of perpetrating highway robbary on any of the roads of this Union. He resident in the city of Mexico, to his friend, as is not a geatleman. Ha would not be counteasseed by any respectable person asywhere. Its is amenable to the law. I go farther, and I dare may my sentiments will much the approbation of many even who do nut live in slave Staes, and I maintain that when the arm of the law is too short to reach a criminal, he may be justly puaished by a sovereignty not known to law-Such proceedings have taken place, and there justify such acts. I am informed upon avidance ou which I rely, that this very movement out of which the bill originates, has been instigated and sanctioned by persons in high stations. It s even rumored, and it is believed by many-1 im sorry for the honor of this body to sny sohat a Senator of the United States is concerned in the movement. Certain it is, that a member of another body, not far distuni, meeting in a

thair rights, thus najustly assailed. Why is it that this question is continually sgituted in the Senate of the United States-that it is kapt here as the sphiect of perpetual discussion? Is it simply that gentlemen wish to be popular at home? I suppose so. Is it because of their peculiar sympathies for that portion of the population which constitutes slavery, as recognized in the South? What is the motive? Is the object to attain popularity? Is it to gain high station? Is it to keep up a local excita-ment in some portions of the North, with the view of obtaining political cluvation as the reward of such factious conduct? But I cars not for the motives of such acts. I undertake to say that is an country, is which the prisciples of honesty are respected, would such a movement as that now attempted be proposed, or even constensaced for a moment. I feel bound ou this occasion to say that the bill proposed, could not have any good object. What does it declare? their property, and prevent it from being taken Mineral del Monte and El Chico brought 68 bars of from them even by stealth or open robbery, shall subject them to be mulcted in heavy pecuaiary damages! It amounts then to this, that if, hereafter, any occurrence similar to that which has receatly disgraced the District should happen, and the good people of the District should assemble and proceed to the vessel in which their property had been placed, and the Captain of use the only means to prevent that vessel from the general report.

'I write this to disabase the public mind, so it, and as is apparent on the face of the bill, he bery. I regret that I am obliged to use harsh torms, but they are true. The Senator from South Carolina asserted with great truth, that tha time has come when the South should not any dennuciation of the robbery? but knowing dare maintain thom'-maintain

only let har voice be heard, but disclose to all them by all constitutional means-by all legal expedients-if necessary by bluodshed. The that! country, and is evidently filled with the spirit of about a result which will end in the spilling of coma forward holdly, and take the proper respinbattle in behalf of the liberties of my friends the Mr. Foorn.--I sek the Sen blacks, the slaves of the District of Colarabin." Let him backle on his armor; let him ansheath him sword, and at once commence the contest, and I really in earnest, he is bound, as a conscientions bers of Congress or others?

man, to pursue this course, which cannot be Mr. Hale.—I have no doubt that those per man, to pursue this course, which cannot be persevered in without those awful scenes of sons could not have got away without some aid. bloodshed and desolation long anticipated by an abiding coafidence in the good sense, the career. He would aid in bringing me to public virtuous patriotism, and regard for the rights of execution—no, death by a mob. Well, in reties, who are perfectly sound on this question, some of the dark corners of New Hampehire, and who will condemn the act of this morning. and if he do I am much mistaken if he would

from New Hampshire is calculated to embroil as mynelf in the State of Mississippi, must con-the Confederacy—to put in peril our frue insti-vince every one of the propriety of the high tutions—to jeopardize that Union which our forefathers established, and which every pure patriot throughput the country desires shall be perpetuated. Can any man be a patriot who confederacy. But enough of this personal madrid was pursues such a course? Ja he an enlightened matter.
friend of freedom, or even a jadicious friend of I think, if I did not misunderstand the honarrived at Vera Cruz, escerting the mail from Puebla, on the 12th inst. Capt. C. met with a great
many guerrilleros, but they made no opposition to
his march. He also not a Marie and provided the men are practically the worst enemies of
me ask what is this bill? What is this lineardime ask what is this bill? many guerrilleros, but they made no opposition to his march. He also met a Mexican train of eight the siaves? I do not beseech the gentleman to step the gentleman design the guerrilleros had levied a contribution of \$300 at heir merchandise.

Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the factions at the North, of which he is understood to be the head, can sanction or approve which has been in operation for years, in the everything that he may do under the influence neighboring State of Maryland. It has no alof excitemant, in this body. I will close by saying, that if he really wishes glory, and to be regarded as the great liberator of the blacks—if firelizand, and in order to make war upon the he wishes to be particularly distinguished in institutions of the South! How? In God's this cause of emancipation, as it is called—let name is it come to this, that the American Sen-

be received with such shouts of jay as have peals to an Anserican Senate! that he nould not go ten miles into the laterior

assist in the operation. Mr. HALE. - I beg the induigence of the Sanate for a few moments, though I did not exactly anticipate this discussion, yet I do not regret it. Before I proceed farther, as the Hon. Senator from Mississippi has said that it has been asserted, and he thinks on good authority, that a Senator of the United States completed at this hid. alor of the United States connived at this kidmapping of slaves, I ask him if he refers to use. Mr. Frore. I did.

Mr. Hat.E .- I take occasion then to say, that the statement that I have given the slightest countenance to the procedure is entirely without the least foundation in truth. I have had pected, gave temporary quint and satisfaction to indirectly, and I demand of the Hon. Senator to the South. I had thought, and I recently, that allegation.

Mr. Foore. -It has been stated to me, and I cortainly beliaved it, and believing it I denounceed it fidid not make the charge directly. My tertaining it, would undertake to express it in remarks were hypothetical. I am glad to heat the national councils of this republic. But the the Senator say that he has had no connection with the movament, but whether he had or not; some of his brothreu in the great cause in which he was engaged no doubt had much to do with

> Mr. Hair.—The ancer of the centleman does not affect me. I recognize every member of the the Senator or comething like that. human family as a brother. Once for all, 1 utterly deuy that either by counsel, by silence, or by speech, or in any way or manner, I had any for the protection of property in this District; knowledge, cognizance, or auspicion of what a bill perfectly hurmless, but which he has conwas tione or might be done, until I haard of this strued into an aitack upon the South. I ask occurrence as other Senators have heard of it. the Senator and the country whereis consists And I challenge any one who entertains a dif-

> any way, and with my present impressions, I from the wrong side of a certain boundary never shall connect, advise, or aid in any way, Why did the honorable Seastor from South Car any encreachment upon the constitution in any of its provisious or compramises. If the conditation be not broad enough for the protection the sun, had received the lash so long that we that I claim, I will go without it. I trust that on this subject I have been sufficiently understood. I deay in general and particular, not only consilvanes, but all knowledge of any such novements.

Whilst I am up, let me call the attention of the Senate to this case of a man whom I am proud, hera and elsewhere, to call my friend, the Silitor of the "National Ern." This gentleman, in a card pablished in the "National Intel-

ligencer" of this day, declares: "A rumor having been circulated that the office of the National Era was concerned, directly or indirectly, in the recent attempt of a number of slaves to escape on the schooner l'earl, it is dun to the respectable citizens of this place, and to myself, to give a plain, full, nnequivocal deatal to the report. Whiln determined to yield o right to menace or violence-a concession which no true-hearted American will be ungenerous enough to demand-I feal it to be my duare circumstances which not only instigate, but ty to do all I can to remove a serious misapprehensiou, calculated to provoke unpleasant ex-

down in the first number of his paper, and he rights of property!
The rights of property!
The rights of property!
The rights of property!

The rights of property!

But aow it is to be proclaimed that we cannot be effected in accordance with the constitution even introduce a bill looking to the plainest pro-

and law, and that this is the better way, no syslum of anconstitutional or illegal measures will principles of justice for the protection of persocertain Hall, was yestarday morning engaged to find in us a supporter. We caused work with out rights, because gentlemen choose to constract certain reprehensible contrivances, and that but contradictory means. Whenever convinced that it luto an attack upon that particular institufor his abject flight from the place of his infa-They are also willing to abstance their preferences to the supervised the demarkation of the mous intrigues, he would have been justiy pusto sometry line be left to commissioners to be appointed by ished—not by the mob—but by high-spirited eiteach government.

I ask rigain, what is it that has produced this ished—not by the mob—but by high-spirited eiteach government.

I ask rigain, what is it that has produced this greet object we aim at, we shall frankly say so. gaged, justice to our fellow-citizens of the South, me, as if I had been guilty of all the crimes in reports of the Standing Committees, and sound policy, demand that no movement be the decalogue? I call upon the Senate and the

not have any good object. What does it declared ures repugnant to the foregoing, that it declares that any attempt on the part of the alestained from invective and denunciation; and just indignation.

It declares that any attempt on the part of the alestained from invective and denunciation; and just indignation.

Mr. Calhoun.—If the Senator will allow me, ordered for the House. people of this District, though the only means addressed myself to the reason, the couscience, the patriotism and sense of honor of the slave- I will explain. I said no such thing. But I holders, many of them being near relatives and personal friends. Not one of my numerons ex- as soon argue with a maniac from bediam, as changes in the South, how muchsoever opposed with the Senator from New Hampshire on this to my views, has at any time imputed to me ill- subject. temper or a ciandestine policy.
"With this plain exhibition of my course, it is

handly necessary for me to say that, in the recent transaction which line excited so much feeling, neither myself nor any person connected which had become the agent in the nefarious with me had any share whatever; that the trantransaction, and should then and there dare to saction in fact became known to me only through

away before their eyes, they would be compel- that those who do not personally know me, may led to pay heavy pecuniary damages. It is a not be imposed upon by any misappreheasion of bill, then, obviously intended to cover and promy position. Certainly, I feel a great repugtect negro-stealing. It is a bill for the eacour- nauce to being assalled for what I never did or agement and immunity of robbery. That is its dreamed of; but if illegal violence be inflicted true character, and whatever opinion the gen- upon one for writing and printing freely about tioman's own self-aufficiency may induce him slavery, or any other subject which an Ameri- to which the Senator has alluded. I have never to entertain of his own conduct on this ocea- can citizen may discuss, then will I suffer cheersion. I only tell him now the judgment which fully, in the confident hope that when passion and every honest man will pronounce upon it. If the object of the Senator war as I have described be done to my character. But I will not suppose that they who are rejoicing over the enis as guilty as if he had committed highway rub- franchisement of the press in Paris, will tham-

Mr. Halr .- He had gaite enough to do in deher enemies that sha not only knows her rights, fending himself, and it was no part of his duty my madnesa. But, sir, I am not responsible to denounce others. Mr. Calnow.-[in his seat-I understand

Senator from New Hampshire, is evidently at-tempting to get up a sort of civil war in the Senate and ask what justification there can from Florida calls upon me for proof of the nebe for assailing the character and property of a cessity of this legislation, and says that uo vioinsurrection and incendiariem. He may bring man who knew no more of this occurrence than lence has been committed in this District. any of its members? I appeal to the Hon. Sen- dou't know what he calls violence. human blood. I say to him, kowever, lat him ator who spoke so eloquently of the high and chivalric ideas of right which are understood in

Mr. FOOTE .- I ask the Senator-and I beg to remind him that twenty millions of people are listening to his answer-in the circumstances of the case, evidently known to him, does ho saphave no doubt he will have a fair opportunity of pose that this opeurrence could have taken place shedding his blood in this holy cause, on the ma- without extensive countenance and aid from cred soil of the District of Columbia. If he is men of standing in this District, whether mem-

good men, in every part of the Republic. When, edge of it. I thought that when the honorable lask, was it that Southern men ever under-Senator was speeking more than twenty miltook to invade the quiet and happiness of the lions of people were listening. He invites me North? I hope I may be pardoned in making to visit the State of Mississippi, and kindly inthe auggestion. I do not wish to institute any forms me that he would be one of those who invidions comparisons. I thank Heaven I have would act the useassin, and put an end to my property, of my Northarn brethren; and I be- turn fur his hospitable invitation, I can only exleve that there are many of them, of both par- press the desire that he would penetrate into The South has been forbearing. She has ex- not find that the peuple in that benighted region ercised more than complaisance-more than would not be very happy to listen to his argu-forbearance. But when, I ask, line any South-ments and engage in an intellectual conflict with orn man, occupying a seat in either House of him, in which the truth might be elicited. I congress, attempted to interfere with any local think, however, that the announcement which the honorable Senator has made on this floor of All most see that the course of the Senstor the fate which negative so humble an individual ping, his territories will be invaded.

from New Hampshire is calculated to embroil as mynelf in the State of Mississippi, must con-

There are now four daily lines by railroad from Philadelphia to New York. Their hours of excepting are at 7 and 9 i-2 A. M., at 12 M., and 4 1-2 him visit the good State of Mississippi in which is a series of emancipation, as it is called—lot name is it come to this, that the American Sentate, one thousand ate, and in the year of grace, one the form of the first thousand

have the honor to reside, and no doubt he will the property of an American citizen, who ap-

rively marked the reception of any individual lit has long been hold by you that your peculiu this day and generation. I invite him there, and will, tell him beforehand, in all honesty, speech; but if it be also incompatible with the safeguards of the constitution being thrown before he would grace one of the tallest trees of around properly of American citizana, let the the forest, with a rope around his neck, with country know it! If that is to be the principle the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic of your action, let it be proclaimed throughout children; and that, if necessary, I should myself the length and breadth of the land, that there is an iastitution so omnipotent—so almighty—that even the sucred rights of life and property must bow down before it.

Do not let it be said that I have introduced this subject. I have simply asked that the plainest provisions of cummon law-linclearest dictates of justice-shall be extended and exercised for the protection of the property of citizens of this District; and, yet, the honorable Senator from South Carolina is shocked at my temerity. Mr. BUTLER. -- Allow me to ask one question with perfect good temper. The Senator is discussing the subject with some feeling; but I ask him whether he would vote for a bill, properly nothing to do with the occurrance, directly or indirectly, and I demand of the Hou. Senator to veigling Slaves from the District of Columbia. Mr. HALE .- Certainly not, and why? Because do not believe that slavery should exist here. Mr. CALHOUN-(in his seat.)-Ite wishes to arm the robbers, and disarm the people of the

District. Mr. HALE .- The Hon. Senaior is alarmed at my tenterity—
Mr. Calhoun—(in his seat.)—I did not use the word, but did not think it worth while to correct the Senator.

Mr. Halk.—The Seaster did not use the term.
Mr. Calhoun.—No. I said it was bruzen in Mr. HALE .- The meaning was the same. was strange then that I should introduce a bill ler, Cass and Badger participated. forent opinion to the proof, hera, now, and for-aver. I go farther than that. aver. I go farther than that.

I never have conselled, advised, or aided in Ah! There is the temerity. The bill company to think that the temerity. olina imagine that we of the North with our faces bowed down to the earth, and our backs to dared not look up? Did ha suppose that we dared not ask the protection of the law be thrown

I desira no war upon the lastitution of slave ry in the sense in which the Senator understands the term. I will never be a party to any encroachments upon rights gusrauteed by the Constitution and the law-uot at all. I wish no war, but a wur of reason-of persuasioa-of argament; a war that should look to convincian understanding, subduing the affections and moving the sympathies of the heart. That is the only war in which I would sugage. But it is said that the time has cons-that the crisis | navs. has come, and that the South must meet it. In all candor and honesty, then, lat me say, that hare could not be a better platform on which to meet the question, than that presented by the orinciples of thin tell. There could not be a better occasion than this to appeal to the country, Let the tocain sound. Let the word go forth. Let the I'ree North be told that her craven Representatives on the floor of the Senate, are not The position which he has taken is thus laid at liberty even to claim the protection of that

came to legislate?

visions of the Constitution, and the clearest

The magnitude of the cause in which wa are en- | this invective which has been poured out upon made in relation to this important question, except with the utmost openness, frankness, and gentlemen of the South rely for the protection of any institutions on which they place any value? It will be imposed upon the constitution been using Mr. Henly for the purpose of palming off principles on which I had siwnys nuiformly act and the law. Well, then, if the safeguards of the safeguards of the country and the country a deliberate false-ted in relation to slavery; and in not a single the constitution are rendered landequate to the shood, in denying the suppression of any of Gen'i instance have I, or any one in my office, so far protection of one spectes of property, how can Scott's letters, which had now been produced by made at \$1.50 per rwt. The last sales of St. Louis were instance have I, or any one in my office, so far as my knowledge extends, violated it. I cannot, as my knowledge extends, violated it. I cannot, it be supposed that there will be protection for consistently with my views of what honesty and fair-dealing dictate, to say nothing of sound policy, eugage, or in any wny, directly or indirectly, the safegaards of the constitution, thal. I have introduced this bill for the protection of property in this District. And there let me tell the Senator from Alabama, that here let me tell the Senator from Alabama, that he will have my full no-operation in any measure in above letters, or their contents; yet, at the name time there is no consistently with my views of what honesty and fair dealing for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the protection of property in this District. And there is no consistently with my views of what honesty and fair dealing for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the same that the resolution of the House, and calling for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the protection of property in this District. And there eat may not the receipts that the resolution of the House, and calling for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended Gen constitution, that have introduced this bill for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended Gen "My paper has been published sixteen months are to prevent kidnapping. I shall expect him the same time, these letters, or their contents, in this city. Its columns are open to inspec- to redeem his pledge. Again: I am shocked to had been ususmitted to Gen. Pillow, to be used in tion. Those who have taken the trouble to read hear the honorable Sanator from South Carolina it will testify that I have counselled no meas- denounce this bill as a measure calculated to re- the Court of Inquiry.

will take the occasion to say that I would just

SEVERAL SENATORN-Order, order. Mr. Californ.-I ilo not Intend to correct his statements. A ninn who says that the people of this District have no right in their slaves-and that it is no robbery in take their property from thent-is not cutlified to be regarded as in possession of his reason.

Mr. HALE .- It is an extremely novel mode of terminating a controversy by charitably throwing the manila of maniacal irresponsibility over ne's antagonist! But the honorable Senator puts words into my mouth which I never used. did not say that the owners had no property in their slaves. I said that the Institution exists, but I have not given any opinion upon the point said anything from which the sentiment which he imputes in me could be inferred. It does not ate. Laid over. become me, I know, to measure arms with the honorable Senator from South Carolina, more particularly since he has been so magnanimous as to give notice that he will not condescend to argue with me. But there is more than one man in this country, who has, whether justly or unjustly, long since arrived at the conclusion that, if I am a manine on the subject of slavery, I am not a monomaniac, for I am not aione in from custody. here or elsewhere for the excitement that has followed the introduction of this subject. I intended simply to gire notice of a bili calculated

(Concluded on first Page next week.) Meyen days Later from Europe. NEW YORK, April 29, P. M.

The royal ateamship America, Capt. Indkins, vhich sailed from Liverpool on the 15th iust., ar rived here to-day.

The great Chartist meeting which was held in petition was drawn up and presented to Parliament | Rev. Mr. Slicer. y a deputation appointed for that purpose.

still being manufactured in large quantities, and his private character in the highest terms of euthe presents are constantly engaged in practising logy. at shooting.

and Holstein, two Duchies belonging to her, each and a committee appointed to make the proper ar of which contain some 400,000 souls. They had rangements for the funeral to-morrow. revolted against the King and demanded to be recognised as independent States. A fierce ad bloody battle has been fought at Fleusburg, in der, of business on the Speaker's table, was the which the Danes proved victorious. The loss was consideration of Mr. McKay's resolution that the bot invitale Horse, on Monday Evening, May Sth. The Programme will be one of the most varied and complete in selection and style. very heavy on both sides. Pressian troops had been ordered to advance to the support of Holstein, and should the King of Denmark ratalists by stapping, his territories will be invaded.

An interval a resolution of Ar. McKay a resolution that the Programme will be one of the most varied and complete in aelection and style. TICKETS 60 cents, to be had at the Hotels, Missic Stores, and door.

Mr. Vinton moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might take up Mr. Hopper's resolution fix
that he might take up Mr. Hopper's resolution fix
The Programme will be one of the most varied and complete in aelection and style. TICKETS 60 cents, to be had at the Hotels, Missic Stores, and door.

Doors openst \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 80'clock,—Concert begins it \(\frac{1}{2}\) after that he might take up Mr. Hopper's resolution fix-

On the the 10th inst., there was a frightful riot Madrid was quiet at the latest dates.

The Austrians have been defeated at all points by the Lombardiana.

The Poles have established committees through the Duciy, who have called the propie to arms. Turkey has acknowledged France as a republic.

The Arch-Duke Stephen has been declared King of Hungary. There have been serious disturbences at St. Pe-

land. Lord Russell refused to grant them, and stated the intentions of his government.

Berlin, Rome, Palermo, and Milan are tranquil, Rassia bas promised neutrality provided her pos-

essions are not ultacked. COMMERCIAL.-Provisions are firm. London Co COMMERCIAL.—Provisions are first. London Consols for Provisions and Bagging 100 Repe, and we then no-ire 824392fc; three cents 814391fc. There is a better diced fair sales of these articles on very favorable terms to eeling in the Corn market. Flour has advanced one shill ing per sack, and six pence per bbi. Mesi is 11at2s, per

Plastd; Mobile 34a144.

CONGRESS. WEDNESOAY, April 26.

SENATE. At the usual hour the Senate was called to o Numerous petitions were presented.

A resolution to supply the members of the House with copies of Houston's Senate reports Mr. Badger submitted a resolution instructing

he committee on Library to purchase Brown's portrait of Gen. Taylor, which, on motion, was be vary much decreased, if not very generally suspended. aid over. Mr. Hale asked to take up the riot bill.

The amendment to the California Claims bill Mr. Henton was adopted by yeas 29, navs 9. Mr. Mason moved to amend the amendment substituting a board of commissioners instead of

Fremont. A debate sprung up in which Messrs. Benton Underwood, Niles, Phelps, Crittenden, Allen, But-On motion, the Senate went into executive see on, and then adjourned.

A unasage was received from the President com ecretary Marcy. The Speaker announced that reports from con-

HOUSE.

illees were in order. Sandry bills were reported, which were read

wice and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Birch, chairman of the Committee on Mili- Hams, and 4c for clear Sides. ary Affairs, reported a bill providing for the real of the law giring the President the discretioaaround property in the District to which wa ry power at the terminating of the war, of re aining the old or new generals in the army.

Mr. Ilouston off Ala. opposed the bill. Measrs, Holnies, Staunton, Burt, and Botts anported the bill. Mr. McKay offered an amendment to the bill

which was decided in the negative by year and Mr. McLean moved to lay the subject on the ta ole, which was decided in the negative by year and

On motion the House then adjourned. THURSOAV, April 27. SENATE. The Senate to-day, ordered 100 copies of Hick-

's edition of the constitution of the U. S., to be resented to Mr. Valtmere, in the name of the

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution seeking inform ion about the pub ic armories. The House bill for the transportation of the fo ign mail, was reported with amendments.

Mr. Badger's resolution to purchase the portrait of Mr. Brown, of Gen. Taylor, after sundry amend. ments being adopted, was laid on the table. The Palifornia claims bill was taken up and die

ussed, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. In the House, the first business in order was the

Mr. Stephens moved that sil the wer correspondence be printed together, and 10,000 copies be

Which motion was adopted, and the House adwurned.

FRIDAY, April 28,

SENATE. The Senate was called to order by the Vice Pre sident, and proceeded to the consideration of the norning business.

A number of Petitions were presented. The Vice President laid before the Senate a con A bill for paying the State of Alabama interest

n advances unde to the government, was considred and laid over. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, andmitted a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether there were any officers in the service bbls mess at \$77; 70 bbls at \$77; 250 bbls at \$77, 49 bbls whose usines had not been submitted to the Sen-

Mr. Cass moved to take up the California Claim oill, which was agreed to. After the discussion of Mr. Mason's amendmen t was rejected, and the bill then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive sesion, during which, Nugent, the reporter of the New York Herald, was ordered to be discharged The House was engaged altogether in the con

ousideration of private bills. SATURDAY, April 29. The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE. in the House to-day a Message from the Presi dent was read concerning Vucatan. [Our correscondent neglected to state the nature of the mes-

age.-Ep.1 adjournment took place, on account of the illness WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. Without transacting any further business, an of Senator Ashley.

MONDAY, May I.

'Ai 12 o'clock to-day the Senate was called to ondon, on the 10th inst., passed offquietly. It order by the Vice President, when an appropriate REV. JOHN G. FEE, General Agant vas attended by two hundred thousand persons. A prayer was addressed to the throne of grace by the

Major Borland announced in a feeling and appro Irr-land remains quiet, the government having priate manner the death of Hon. Chester Ashley, verawed the revolters for the present. Arms are one of the Senators from Arkansas. He spoke of

Mr. Breese followed in a few well-timed re Denmark has commenced war against Sleswick marks, when the usual resolutions were adopted HOUSE The Speaker announced that the first thing in or

when the resolution was declared to be adopted. A message was received from the Senate, an

iouncing the death of Hon. Chester Ashier, when Mr. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, pronounced an enlogy on the decressed, and offered a series of resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. White, with a few feeling remarks, when they were The House thereupon adjourned,

DRATH OP SENATOR ASHLEY.

Washington, April 29th, P. M. Senator Ashley, of Arkausas, died this afternoon after a short illness. WASHINGTON, May 2"

President and cabinet, the officers of the Army and

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS-The market from the time of our las weekly review until Sahmday last was of the same dur anor as heretofore, with out little enquiry for any article. On Saturday, however, there was a considerable demand ticed fair sales of these aritcles on very favorable terms to purchasers. Since then the market has resumed again its former monotony and we that of but little doing.—

Prices generally may be regarded as easier than they were a week ago.

The state of European affairs continues in such an un-

settled condition by the romplete and almost universal political revolutions that have taken place throughout that continent, that commercial transactions may be regarded as virtually suspended with that country. This operates to the detriment of our trade indirectly, for as he main of the whole body it attacks by fits, and after a cerchannels of commerce, such as New York, Buston and tain duration goes off, leaving the sufferer in a stupor, New Orleans, are charked in the demand for foreign supplies, so are the more infant ones for the supplies of these | body. great outlets of traffic and trade. The Cotton trade with Great Britain, which is of the most vital interest to this country, will also, from this state of affairs, be very much restricted. Rugiand is the great manufacturer of Cotton goods and yatns for Europe, and as these markets are dency leto insantly, saddens and death, the most very generally rlosed, it is evident that the production of The weather until Monday night, had continued without any rain, it thea rained very hard for several hours, accompanied with hail. The farmers have been quite backward with most of their crops, owing to the want or rain, and several more showers are greatly needed.

The river is getting unusually low and boats are unable to carry full freights. There is but a moderate demand for shipment however and the rates are unchanged. Money matters are unchanged, though the banks are extending their facilities with a meagie hand, thinking an doubt, that prudence is the better policy.

BAGGING & ROPE-The supply of these staples i very good, the amount of stock on hand being 15,500 pie res and 6,075 roits. We hear of sales through the week of 650 pieces Baggang and 676 coits of Rope in luts at pil ces ranging from that9c for the former and Sasc for the unicating the correspondence of Gen. Scott and latter on time. Various hight lash sales are made at 110

BACON. The market is well supplied, though the re ceipts within the past few days have been rather light .-We quote sales of hog round from wagons at 3c; and sale of Shoulders at 90; Hams 30, and Sides \$1 3/a3/c. We hear of sales from store at 21c for shoulders, 31c for

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS .- The sales du ring the first of the week were fair at better prices than can now be obtained. Sales of about 366 bales were made at 5\fa6\fc for fair Tennessee, Alabama, and North Mississippi. Since then light sales have been made at babic tor land. I consulted the most emment physicians there is fair. Our anotations are 42.53 for ordinary to lair. The stock on Sand is 3, 195 bules. The rates of sules of cotton pares to the country are 6, 7, and 3c per dozen for the about two hundred and fifty dollars, picketed by the different numbers. Sales to the city trade are at 5 per physicians, and the most that I received was their opin cent off. The receints and stock fair. cent off. The receipts and stock fair.

CATTLE. Superior corti fed cattle to botchers at \$ to \$5; the sverage prices in lots for good beeves are about I accordingly left England, traveled through Scotland. \$3 75; inferior \$2 78. We quote sales of lat cattle at \$1 of November list, with my on as far from being cared 25a\$130 on toot. COAL .- Piltsburgh coal is retailing at 13a1th per

bushel, delivered. There is a light supply on hand, Ponne roy coal Saloc. CORDAGE, &c .- Sales of Manitta at 11a15c; builing twine 10x120; sucking twine 25x30c. Oiled and farred Fordage, a substitute for Manilla, 10al 1c per lb.

FRUITS.-Demand for dired apples and toreign fruits ontinues fair. The supply of apples is quite small. We note sales of dried apples at 60a700 per bushel. Sales of dried peaches at \$1.25 per bushel; apples at \$1.50a\$(1 per barrel; M R raisins \$2 10a\$2 25 per box; Melaga grapes \$3 per keg; currants flable; prunes 25c; almonds 16s say I shaltre ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no dount 17c; figs 16c per lb.; Sicily oranges and lemons at Sila 100 per to: Sicily oranges and lemons of Siles but you will think thin another and quite a different thing. The debt of west inde, I still one you, but please second this amount as interest on the debt in advance. \$350 per box.

prices have declined within the past four days. We quote sales in lots from stores at \$1 40al 50; retail sales by the single bhl at \$1 75 for Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana flour, and \$5 00 for the best St. Louis. No receipts of wheat from the country. The last sales were at Sije per bushei, which is rather above the market at present. Sales at 30n35c, per bushel. We notice the receipts and sales The correspondence of General Scott, &c., was to-day of 1000 bushels shelled corn at 95c and 1, 200 bushels at 30c at the landing. Barley 45c HEMP .- There is a very general decline in the price of this article everywhere, and there is no demand ex-

of Kentucky dew rolted. A sale of bright old hemp was by the We notice a sale to Cincinnuti of 60 bbls Plantation Molasses at 214c. Sales of Sugar-house Molasses at 35-46c. IIAV .- Small sales of baled Timothy from stores at \$11 att 50 per ton, retail sales at 60c per t00 lbs.

IRON.—We quote a sale of 60 tons Tennessee pig icon st \$30 per ton. LARD.-We quote sales from wagons at 43afc for fair lots, inferior life. The market is very dull.

LEAD.-We quote a sale of Sout lbs at 4c for pigs an I 4 10c for ber. FEATHERS.-In demand at 28a30c. CHEESE.-Sales in lots at 7lud; retail sales at 9ic.

GUNNY BAGS .- We quote dull at 15a16c, GLASS.-Sales in small lots of S by 10 counter make at \$3 26a\$3 75 per box; sales of Pittsburgh at \$151 50.

sales of the amorted numbers at 1, 42, and 44r.

POTATOES.-Light demand. Sales from wagons at 20a26c per bushel, according to quality; sales by the bhi at 75a97åc. PORK .- The Southern market is very dull, and former prices are not maintained. The following sales were on plantation orders: 235 bbts mess at \$8; 300 libis mess and prime at \$8 for the former and \$6 for the latter, 50

M O at \$71; 23 bble prime at \$59; and a sale of ramp L Pork at \$54. TOBACCO.-The supply of Tobacco for the past ten TOBACCO.—The supply of Tobacco for the past ten days has been light, owing to the long routinued dry weather which is quits anfavorable to handling and packing it. The receipts and sales for the fortungth past, are a follows: Todd's Warehouse, 188 hints: firsts \$1.00, \$4.80, \$5.85.05, \$5.10, \$5.25, \$5.45, \$5.90, and \$1.95, \$6.00, \$5.50, \$5.50, \$5.50, \$5.50, \$6.50,

WOOL .- Considerable sales in Greese at Haloc: sales d washed from stores at 22a24c.
WHISKY.—The sales of raw at the river were at 164a idic; the bulk of the sales at feet; sales from wagons at idate; sales of rectified from stores at idate; .

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky.

C. II. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boeton. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassan street, Naw York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts

THE ALLEGHANIANS, ON THEIR WAY FROM NEW ORLEANS TO NEW

RESPECTPULLY amounts that they will give pea-itively but one Concert at the Large Saloun of the

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENTY Lexington, Ky. 11.L attend promptly to any business entrusted to him-will act as Agent for the collection of money, closing accounts, &c., &c. Charges moderate. April 3, 1843.—tf.

C. H. BARKLEY,

ISAAC PUGH & CO.. No. 118, Chesaut Street-P Ht LADEL PHIA, Monufacturers and Importers of Poper Stangings and leve always on hand, as large an assortment so any in

American & French Paper Hangings Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. The two houses of Congress to-day were engaged in attending the funeral of Senator Ashley. The IRA BURDSALL.

America.

Manufactures in England are very duli.

The Repeal papers are very violent. O'Connel had an interview with Lord John Russell, at which he asken that large concessions be made 10 Ire.

Navy, and a few of the foreign Ministers were present the foreign Ministers were present. No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K L O U 18 V I L L E;

HAS always for ask, Wholesale and Retail, a full asortiment of the function of Paper Reaction. No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K L O U 18 V I L L E;

HAS always for ask, Wholesale and Retail, a full asortiment of the function of Paper Reaction. No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K L O U 18 V I L L E;

HAS always for ask, Wholesale and Retail, a full asortiment of the function of Paper Reaction. No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K L O U 18 V I L L E;

HAS always for ask, Wholesale and Retail, a full asortiment of the function of Paper Reaction of Paper Reaction

MARTS VEGETABLE EXTRACT

is the only remedy that can he relied on for the permasent cure of Spinal Complaints, Spasmodic Canncluding the most dreadful of all diseases that ever affect the human race-

attended with great weakness and anhaustion of the

ever discovered that can be relied on for the permanent cure of the most dreadful of all discases. As its ten SKILEPI, PHYSICIANS Cotton goods by the English for sometime to come must of Europe, as well as those of our own country, have

promounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been a roundered by many, until this most important of all discovaries was made by Doctor S. Haar, nearly sixteen years since, during which time it has been performing REMARKABLE CURES

upon record, and has acquired a reputation which time

alone can effece. Physicians of undoubted skill and ex-

perience, Ministers of various denominations, as well as

hundreds of our eminent ritizens all unite in recommend-

ing the use of this truly valuable modicine to their pa sents charge, and friends who are thus afficted, as the mly remedy EPHLEPTH' PITS Of twenty-seven years and six months cared by the use

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm Secore, Eeq., of Philadelphia, officied with Epileptic Fits twents seven years and our monitor.

After travelling theough England Scotland, Germany and France consulting the most enlaced physicians, and superiding for medicine, medical real-ment and advice, three thousand do are, returned with his son to this country. In Normbac tax and with his son to this country in November last, with our receiving any benefit whatever, and was encod

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Mr Wn. Secong's Letter to Dr. Hart .-I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine to Europe with him, which I did I are visited & and

POSTITIVILLY INCITED BLE as when I teft. I saw your advertisement in sine of the New York papers, and concluded to try Harr's Vegera-ble Extract, seeing jour statements and certificates of so many cures, some of I wenty and thrite years stand-leg, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the mee of Harr's Vegerable Extract alone he was restor-

PERFECT HEALTH His remon, which was so far gone as in main him for business, is entirely restored, with the principled now be forc him of the, health and usefulness. He is now its vests at age, and 37 years 6 months of ton time has been afflicted with this most dreatful of discasses, but thank God is now enjoying good health Now, Sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To

Another Remarkable Cure performed by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Boctor Haar -t is with no small degree at gratifica in that I am enabled to announce to you the co present is system, the was first attacked with this dreadful malady eated Epileptic Pits are not I she commenced tailing the Extract, she suffered with attacks of file, almost incressantly, and so severely as to threaten to drive reason from the throne, and remains her insure-

Physicians pronounced her menually, and could do nothing more for her. We had almost despaired of a turers refuse to pay over \$1 per cwt for rottimon qualities of Kentucky dew rotted. A sale of bright old hemp was by the Vegetable Extract, we determined to give it a

certaining the particulars of the case, such wish may be grantied by exiting on or addressing a letter to me, post paid, at my residence, two motor from the village of Yonkers, Westehester, New Kink.

O. C. DENSMIW, Youkers, N. Y.

from Borsor W. L. Monroe, its Guilford, 1thin, out of the most eminous physicians in that place Bullford, Cho. August 17th, 1846 Brother Laborer in the came of Humaniti Dear Fir-11 is with no small degree of ideasure that I am enabled to automore to you the complete triumph of your liveleaded medicine in cases of horlegay. I have

a helping hand I subscribe myself, yours, meernly

We would refer to the following persons who have been enred by using Hart's Vecetable Extract

Wm. H. Parsell, afflicted twons; three years 73 No.

Jacob Patty, addicted four years, 174 Delancy street. Judge Randall, 94 East Broadway, V V Thomas R. Jones of the U.S. Navy Captuin William Jenning, State street, Bridgepor

onnecticut.
References also made to—
Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Davenport. N. )
Rev. T. L. Sushnell, Baltimore, Mil. Aft of which may be raffed apon or addressed, pos-

Ohio -Advertisements of patent medicines, our readers are aware, have been excluded from our columns for sevaral

2. The growent impositions are often practised on the 2. The glossest imposition are unter provided on the community by the venders of such needstree 3. Patients are often induced, by the flattering recommendations of thom to drug themselves without discretion, and much helbour legisty, many limes; an ovil, by the way, which is common to the use of all active mediation, without professional advice.

On the other hand we have so doubt there are patent.

We have High Medical Authoritywe have meerled it. A cure for Epileptic and other its, which often haiffe the skill of the nest physicians, would bring juy into many an afflicted lamity. In making This Adverrisement

an exception to our general exclusion of patent modicines we have followed the example of other religious joura als that have adopted the same general rule.
This valuable medicine (Burt's Vegetable Entract is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147 Main street, Clarin. The Time is not far Distant

hand of the dreadint disease, and fearing that every at-tack may prove faint, will find permanent relief and be repored to new lite by using this relebrated mudicine Over our thousand Certificates Have been received in testimony of the beneficial results practiced by the use of br. Hart's Vegetable Ex

Hight " Cor it is carefully packed up in buxes for transportstion, and seat to any part of the I sited States, Taxas Master, and West ladies.

THOMAS & MILES,

Gad Chapite, constitution of the Louisville, Ky.
Louisville, Ky.
Lovid Graighead, Indianapolic, Ind.
All communications in reference to Ductor Hart's
Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post-paid, to
THOMAS & MILES.
Communications 187 Main errett, Cincinnait

MARBLE, WORK.

MONUMENTS, Tomb Stomes, Paraintre, Chimney pleees, &c., &c. Also, Common lime, Water lime and Plaster of Paris—orholomie and recall. I will sell work as low, and do it in well as any one in the West, Drilers from the country respectfully solicited. Engraving dose in the western represently solicited. Engraving dose in the western syle at frame two to four cents put letter, drawings and orthodors of work farmished graititudely. All work sent from my establishment executly packed and waranted to go-sale.

March, 18, 1845.—3m.

of the straty wonderful medicine

Yours, very respectfully, W11,1,1 AM SLCOKL

trial. The result has exceeded our most sanguine ex Perfect Health. Phould any one feel desirons of seeing her and or as-

Testimony upon Testimony, In reference to the almost miraoutous efficacy of this truty wonderful medicine. Read the following letter

your livaluable medicine in cases of holegay. I have prescribed it in four instances in the vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, liave been radically erred. The munk on hour pully improving, and wist, I think, without downt, receiver. I am not in the habit or prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much his the robset of steffering humanity. I feed it my duty he recommend it, and I have no bestraited he asying, that as suom as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend you a helman hand. NAILS .- The supply of Pittsburgh is fair and we quote

(Signed) W L MINRGE, M D

J. Elleworth, afficied seven years, 2f Issue street Jureph McDougal, afficied once years East Brooklyn, H. W. Smith, New York Custom House.
S. Kelly, afficied Iwenly years, Staten Island.
Mim E. McKeef, afficied Iwenty years, Vochville.

From the Watchman of the Valley, the leading Presbyterian paper of the West, published in Cincinnatt,

reare past. Our objections to linem are—
1. We are not in favor of keeping sected either moral or physical remedies for 'the life that flux is here.

on the other hand we have an observation to the principle of patenting them, that are valuable issued in retain specific discount, the publication of which is an act of hencyolence. Believing the article advertised in another column to be of that class—a bellet for which

When thousands who are now trembling no

Prepared by S. Hanc, M. D., New York.

147 Main street, between 3d and 4th streets, Unconstitution, Feneral Agents for the United States, Gad Chapte, corner of 9th and Market streets, Agent for

April 99, 1848.—6m. EDGAR NEEDBAM. MAIN STREET NEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE WORK.

I am only happy when aloue;
Then I can think of thee,
And hear no harsh discordant tone To break my revery.
They tell me that my heart is cold—
Unsocial, tee, and strange;
But could they see its inmost fold,

Seema doubled with Deepair, Whose stern supremacy of power Crushes the bright and fair. Am grateful when 'tis flown, For when night comes, I steal away To think of thee alone.

Now thou art absent, every hour

I look upon the starry skies, And worship each small gem; Because, I think, perhaps thine eyes Are gazing, too, on them. And then I wender if thy love Be constant as my own, And if whilst viewing them above, Then think'st of me alone.

I mix not with the joyous throng, Where glad hearts aptly meet; I never sing thy fav'rite song-The one you call so sweet-I keep it, cherish it, for thee; I call that song my own, And never is it snng by me

My thoughts all tending to one source, Are habited in gloom; Apparent joy I cannot force— I never could assume. To think of thee, morn, noon, and night, My heart is over prone, And alt I ask to feel delight

Is but to be alone. Oh! when wilt thou return again To change the hue of things Time seems to move alone in pain On dark and sombre wings. Oh! when wilt thon return to cheer The heart that 's all thine own, That it may be less sad and drear-Less happy when alone? Fraser's Magazine.

Extract from Gov. Soward's Oration on the

and as he appears revealed in those immor-Forum and of the Capitol.

to the grave, their judgment of Approval TEXT.

The distinguished characteristics of life were BENEFICENT LABOR and PERSON-AL CONTENTMENT. He never sought wealth, "Wide-seeing Zeus lookt down; an mortale kne but devoted himself to the service of man-kind. Yet by the practice of frugality and And huge towers shaddering on the mountain method, he secured the enjoyment of dealing forth continually no stinted charities, and died in affluence. He never solicited [Landor's Hellen place or preferment, and had no partizan combinations or even connections; yet he received honors which eluded the covet city! As if it were only connected with ous grasp of those who formed parties, re- genius and singularity. But genius is not warded friends and proscribed enemies; and precocity; if anything it is exactly the rehe filled a longer period of varied and dis- verse. Genius, in truth, is something more tinguished service than ever fell to the lot childlike still than childhood-more footish, of any other citizen. In every stage of this more fauciful, and more faithful, and incorprogress he was content. He was con- rigibly so for life. Instead of anticipating tent to be President, Minister, Representation childhood the mind of n man, it retains

the very act of rising to debate, he fell into inorally, if not intellectually, or there is the arms of Conscript Fathers of the Re-public. A long lethargy supervened and wise, prudent, hard, sedate children, who land dances, when their petticoats grew daioppressed his senses. Nature rallied the are really precocious, born with a kind of ly more and more scanty about their legs, wasting powers, on the verge of the grave, spurious native experience of their own, for a very brief period. But it was long who naturally antedate that caution and "Meaning me, ma'ame." cried Madam enough for him. The re-kindled eye show-ed that the re-collected mind was clear, keeping out of scrapes and disappointments, calm and vigorous. His weeping family, because they have none of that love and and his sorrowing compeers were there. He trust which lead other children in. This is surveyed the scene, and knew at once its the precocity parents should be afraid of. she folded her stout arms before her." fatal import. He had left no duty unper. They will have a child who will save them formed; he had no wish unsatisfied; no am- a world of present trouble, who will combition unattained; no regret, no sorrow, no mit no blunders, and break no bounds save fear, no remorse. He could not shake off his pocket money, and spare his clother, spy the dews of death that gathered on his out all his brothers' and sisters' faults, and brow. He could not pierce the thick shades report all the servants' peccadilloes, and be The day approaches, when a myetic power, that rose up before him. But he knew that probably held up in the family as a stand-Eternity lay close by the shores of Time. He knew that his Redeemer lived. Eloquence, even in that hour, inspired him with his ancient sublimity of utterance. "This," said the dying man, "This is the desert his father if he be unfortunate, grind his mother if she be a widow, bear a smooth his mother if she be a widow, bear a smooth valid may Error blessed Truth mesail and then added, "law content." Angels character to the world, but a hard heart to might well draw aside the curtains of the his own, turn against his parents in their kies to look down on such a scene—n old age the very character they falsely bescene that approximated even to that acene stowed in his youth; and, in addition to this, of unapproachable sublimity, not to be re-have the strongest health and longest life of called without reverence, when in mortal agony, One who spake as never man the precocity of a narrow spirit and a cold

spake, said, "IT IS FINISHED."

Only two years after the birth of John How soon their thoughts would change!

He was an Emperor. But he saw around explanation. teacher of Didactic Philosophy, of morals, seemed almost within his grasp. But Am. sip and scandal have full play. and even of his own peculiar art; and like bition had tempted Fortune too far. The "Upon the evening in question, every tion, and even in that for which he former him, he made all liberal learning tributary nations of the Earth resisted, repelled, purgood housewife and darisel had brought her ly labored so assidnously he now works to that noble art, while Poetry was the in sued, surrounded him. The pageant was dim horn lanthorn to nid her in her labors, only in words, whose influence is incapa-

orism, that no one can be envious of good longer Emperor, nor Consul, nor General, the face to keep off the chill air, and glan- ed at it he desires no change, living in peacedeeds, who has confidence in his own vir- nor even a Citizen, but an Exile and a ced from the water which splashed beneath ful enjoyment amid these lovely scenes, tue. Like Ciceno he kept himself un- Prisoner, on a lonely Island, in the midst the hands, a strange picture was formed, surrounded and blessed by his large and stained by social or domestic vices; preserved of the wild Atlantic. Discontent attended the meaning or even the separate parts of happy family, and seeing the canton of the wild Atlantic. The wayward man fretted out which it would have been difficult for a which he is a citizen, prosperous, enlight bitual reverence for the Deity, and dwelt a few long years of his yet unbroken man. stranger to comprehend or sunder. Not ened, and improving, and his own house the continually, rot on the mystic theology of hood, looking off at the earliest dawn and less confused was the Babel discourse of the point of attraction for many a passing travthe schools, but on the hopes of a better in evening's latest twilight, towards that disseveral fisher gossips, as their chatter rose eler, coming to offer his tribute of admiring life. He lived in what will be regarded as tant world that had only just eluded his from the various detached groups above the veneration.—Switzerland in 1847. the virtuous age of his country, while Cice- grasp. His heart corroded. Death came, noise of the incessant beating and rubbing no was surrounded by an overwhelming de not unlooked for, though it came even then of the rough materials which filled each imgeneracy. He had the light of Christianity unwelcome. He was stretched on his bed promptu basin of shingle. for his guide; and its sublime motives as in. within the fort which constituted his Prison. "Indeed, and you may say it," said one citements to virtue: while Cierro had only A few fast and faithful friends stood around voice among the number, these are fearful the confused instructions of the Grecian with the guards who rejoiced that the hour times, when not a bit of bread is to be had Schools, and saw nothing certainly attaina- of relief from long and wearisome watch- oftimes for the poor hungry babes. Would able but present applause and future fame. inz, was at hand. As his strength wasted we could have flitted away like seamews, In moral courage, therefore, he excelled his away, delirium stirred up the brain from its with the great folks who left the land. Why? model and rivalled CATO. But CATO was long and inglorious inactivity. The Pa- commerces, the very fishes have fled the a visionary, who insisted upon his right to geant of Ambition returned. He was again shores. Ever since the death of the poor act always without reference to the condi- a Lieutenant, a General, a Consul, an Em. king under the axe, not a herring has come in PLATO's imaginary Republic. ADAMS of Charlemagne. His kindred pressed thought the waters were troubled with blood, clusively directed to the body, the class, or stood in this respect midway between the around him, again re-invested with the poin- and too bitter for the poor creatures; and impracticable Stoic and the too flexible pous pageantry of Royalty. The Daughthis year it is no better.—'And why should it?' she added in a tone of very questionable from the had no occasion to say, ter of the long line of Kings again stood it?' she added in a tone of very questionable from the thomas and deeds of antipathy; in the Sistine Madonna, seem to look at resignation. 'Who is to pay for our fish, from the thomas and the fact that a impracticable Stoic and the too flexible pous pageantry of Royalty. The Daugh- this year it is no better. — And why should others—from the moment in which they open, which like the eyes of the divine child as the Grecian orator did, that if he had proudly by his side, and the sunry face of resignation. 'Who is to pay for our fish, sometimes acted contrary to himself, he had hiz Child shone out from beneath the dia-when there are none to buy?' never acted contrary to the Republic; but dem that encircled its flowing locks. The "'And what good did they do us when lives under a different government, constihe might justly have said, as the noble Ro. Marshals of the Empire awaited his com. they were here, your rich folks and your

tria, Denmark and England, gathered their the country with their horses and dogs, and of maleficence; and if brought into opera-More fortunate than Cicero, who fell mighty hosts to give him hattle. Once grudging a bit of hardly-earned bread to a tion, might lead to crimes and follies on the Nore fortunate than Cicero, who lell mighty hosts to give him hattle. Once grudging a bit of hatdry carried bread to a victim to civil wars which he could not more he mounted his impatient charger, and poor lone woman? I should like to know widest conceivable field—to plunder, murture queenly dignity—the wide open gaze, evert, Adams was permitted to linger on rushed forth to conquest. He waved his that, Ma'ame Jacqueline.' the earth, until the generations of that fu. sword aloft and cried "Tete D'ARNEE." the earth, nnill the generations of that in sword and to the usual country, the time age, for whom he had lived and to the feverish vision broke—the mockery his sainted wife were still at Rocheville, they ration of a prime minister of this country, reminding us of the beautiful lines in the whom he had appealed from the condemna. Was ended. The silver cord was loosed, were ever kind to me and minc. We nevtion of contemporaries, came up before the and the warrior fell back upon his bed a curtain which had shut out his sight, and lifeless corpse. Turs was the End or Jacqueline. And let but a tongue wag out pronounced over him, as he was sinking in. EARTH. THE CORSICAN WAS NOT CON. against them, and I know where there's a

STATESMEN AND CITIZENS! The contrast suggests its own impressive moral.

lop,
And stillness in the valley, in the word,

People talk such nonsense about prece in manhood the heart of a child. Every as gull; or may be, their tempers have been Stricken in the midst of this service, in genius is a child, and every child is a genius

heart .- Fraser's Magazine.

Life-like Sketch. QUINCY ADAMS, there appeared on an "It was at the close of one of the early a Not far from the river shore, on the light passes more easily through the crys-Island in the Mediterranean Sea, a Human autumn days of thu year 1794—the period slope of the hills which shut in the Valley tal in the direction of its poles thun trans-Spirit, newly born, endowed with equal when, with the fall of the tyrant philanthro- of the Aar, stands, amongst other country versely through its liminae; it is therefore in genius, without the regulating qualities of pist Robespierre, the Reign of Terror lost houses, the villa of a man who, though a thin brilliant less reflected. Experience Justice and benevolence which Adams pos. its sway, and France began slowly to awa- native German, has now for many years has found that the discovery of larger diasessed in an eminent degree. A like calken, with still throbbing heart, as from a become, by adoption, a Swiss, and who is monds bears a fixed proportion to that of reer opened to both—Born like Adams, a deadly nightmnie. A thick autumnal haze one of the very few who have not only ensubject of a King—the child of more genial stick distance of cliff, which stitutions of their adopted country, but have, that as the square of the weights so must be

legraded to their first Estate, and he was no cloak, the hood of which was drawn over

buld one ready for a wipe in their defence, cal meaning, since the true interests of nather round, portly form, moving slowly to and a stout heart to back it, or may be an arm also-do ye hear, Ma'ame Bellotte?'

"He was a bloodthirsty aristocrat, and a Pitt, and a Coborg, for all that,' munnured Madame Bellotte between her teeth, evidently not well aware of the sense of her obingation, but satisfied with the consolatory consciousness that she was 'calling hant

"And whose eye was dry at Rocheville; whose heart was not heavy at Etretat-' pursued Jacqueline, raising up her head and putting back her hood with much energy, when the sad news came how his head had fallen under the knife-the new-fashioned instrument of death, that works day and night, they say, in the capital, mounting and descending like a living thing? But there are some people whose hearts are as bitter soured in their youth, because the lads and lasses of the village made scoffing songs up-

"Where the hook catches, there the gill

From Graham's Magazine. Sound-A Prediction. BY JAMES LAWSON.

Shall summon mute Antiquity, to tell The buried glories of the long lost hour, And she will unswer the enchanter's spell-Then shall we hear what wondrous things

When the young world existed in its prime Valuly may Error blessed Truth ussail With specions argument, and looking wise Exult, as millions worchip at her shrine; Yet, in the time ordained, shall Truth arise And walk in beauty over earth and skies, While man in reverence bows before her power divine!

(C) The setting of the "stars" will be the rising of the sun of the drama.

skies, like him, became in early life a patriot and a citizen of a new and great Republic. Like Adams he lent his service
to the State in precocious youth, and in its
hour of need, and won its confidence. But
unlike Adams he could not wait the dull
to the State in precocious youth, and in its
hour of need, and won its confidence. But
unlike Adams he could not wait the dull
the two advancing horns of that, which the square of the weights so must be
that as the square of the weights so must be
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
by writing, speech, and action, done brave
by writing, speech, and action, done brave
battle in her cause, at numerous and trying
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
that as the square of the weights so must be
the value.
So jealous are the Indians of this size of
the thickening twilight. Seen through this
fundation of their adopted country, but have,
that as the square of the weights so must be
the value.
So jealous are the Indians of this size of
their diamonds, that when they work them
upon the hill, surrounded by its beautiful
gardens, lives Heinrich Zschokke, whose
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
the two advancing horns of their adopted country, but have,
the two advancing horns of their adopted country have,
the two advancing horns of the weights and the value.

So jealous are the Indians of the two advancing horns of their adopted country have,
the two advancing horns of the value.

So jealous are the link as the square of the weights and the value.

So jealous are the link as the square of the value.

So jealous are the link as the square of the value.

So jealous are the link as the square of the value.

So delays of slow and laborious, but sure ad- ric picture. Here and there, at irregular numerous and well-known writings have imperfect crystal; but rather than this small valuement. He sought power by the hasty distances, glimmered lights, casting a sickly excited so much sympathy and admiration loss, they frequently are content with them road that leads through fields of carnage, halo round them, which, but for their being in Germany as well as Switzerland. His unwrought. Stones of extraordinary size and he became like Adams, a Supreme stationary, might have been mistaken for Swiss History has been a valuable book for are claimed as the property of the Prince, Magistrate, a Consul, But there were other the phosphoric gleams of a congregation of the people of Switzerland; and his Auto- and transmitted as heir-looms, through gen-Consuls. He was not content. He thrust them aside, and was Consul alone. Consuls discordant noise of many shrill and how various, active, and useful were part of the stone by each possessor—The sular power was too short. He fought new voices, which, at some distance, might have the parts he played at various times on the finest collection of gems in the world is in battles and was Consul for life. But Pow. impressed a credulous imagination with the political arena. At present he lives in rethe possession of the Shah of Persia, obtainer, confessedly derived from the People, must be exercised in obedience to their will, and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them again, at a nearer approach, the sounds were too evilate and must be resigned to them. teast in death. He was not content. He dent to be mistaken for anything but the does indeed stand alone among the greater brilliant. This truly scientific arrangement desolated Europe afresh, subverted the Re- reality—the intense and unceasing chatter- number of German authors; but Zichokke's is, therefore, but of modern invention. Expublic, imprisoned the Patriaich who presided over Rome's comprehensive See, and or rather groups of women, from which some of them have brought him a rich reohliged him to pour on his head the sacred arose this confusion of voices, formed so muneration, as for example, his History of possession of the Great Magul, in form and oil that made the persons of Kings di. strange a scene, and one of a nature so pe- the Bavarian People and their Princes. size equal to half a hen's egg, weighing vine, and their right to reign indefeasible. culiar to the locality, as to demand some lie is also now known as the author of the about 700 carats; supposing it to be worked Hours of Devotion, which, from its wide and fine, giving LS as the value of a single him a mother, brothers and sisters not en- "According to the tradition of the conn- circulation, must considerably have improve carat stone, and applying the rule of geonobled; whose humble state reminded him, try, a river formerly pursued its course ed his pecuniary circumstances. The tall metrical progression, the result is enormous and the world, that he was born a Plebian; through the valley leading to Erretat, and and dignified old man, whose blue eyes still The next in size is the Brazilian diamond and he had no heir to wait impatient for the hurried foaming and bubbling through the refain their lively and benevolent expression of the King of Portugal, too, in the varieties of children's crying.

Imperial Crown. He scourged the earth village, before it lost itself in the sea, until, sion, received me with friendly hospitality weighing 215 carats. The third is an ori-Roman. Apares was an orator, but he did er armies, from his own land-from suhin. the fresh flow beneath, and then kneel down being naturalty disinclined, at the age of covery in South America alarmed the hold-Like him, he was a Statesman and Magis. Jura to the Ocean. He marshalled them night, the washing hom is never neglected people, for which he formerly made such ed their worth, and have for years maintaintrate, worthy to be called "The second into long and majestic columns, and went Founder of the Republic,"—like him, a forth to seize that universal dominion which of general rendezvour that the village gosmany of the warmest desires of modern with the growing wealth of the world.—His-

times may excite in him no responsive emo- tory and Object of Jewellery. The Hamadryad. separable companion of his genius in its ended. The crown fell from his presump- for the hour of low water had fallen late in ble of producing much effect on the rapid. As that grey robe which clings about thee close, separable companion of his genius in its ended. The crown fell from his presumphours of relaxation from the labors of the thous head. The wife who had wedded the twilight, and the haze was thick and course of political affairs. From this villa

Yet lets thy become rise and fall in turn, him in his pride forsook him when the hour gloomy; and as the pule light of the small the old statesman, author, teacher, and re- As, toucht by zephyrs, fall and rise the boughts Like him, he loved only the society of of fear came upon him, His child was good men, and by his generous praise of ravished from his sight. His kinsmen were each stooping form enveloped in a dusky ley of the Aar, stretching out before him [Landor's Hellenics.

Whene'er with soft serenity she smiled,

How Sweetly mutable, how brightly wild

The liquid lastre darted from her eyen!

Or caught the orient blush of quick surprise

Each look, each motion, marked a new bor

grace, That o'er her form its trancient glory cast;

ome lovely wonder soon nearped the place,

National Prejudices.

formed any portion of his care or concern."

An enlarged philanthropy indeed might

have given to both expressions a deontologi-

land, are founded on no better principle.-

fect crystals were alone valued. They were

o en

Bentham.

Chased by a charm still lovelier than the rest

cell, as if gathering strength in passive con. | ser's Magazine. templation for the world's encounter. Who says that a baby does not think or feel? Have they never seen that strange smile breaking "through clouds of infant flesh," and then passing away, as if it caught for a moment the harmonics of heaven? Or have they never heard that stranger sigh-the first spontaneous language of one who is "boin to sorrow"—as if it heard from afar From the moment in which the exercise act always without reference to the condition of mankind, as he should have acted peror of France. He filled again the throne to net upon the coast. One would have acted peror of France. He filled again the throne to net upon the coast.

But the noise and uproar have been too nation to which we helong, and is denied to much! The round lustrous eyes are wide fellow-man speaks a different language, or baby is seated on nurse's knee. There it sits, intes him an object of contempt, abhor- amongst us, without speech or movement, he might justly have said, as the noble Ro- Marshals of the Empire awaited his com. The legions of the Old Guard mand. The legions of the Old Guard observed that "his affliction lay in that part observed that "his affliction lay in that part observed that "his affliction lay in that part weigh in the balance with its own deep re-

> There is no model like a lovely baby for hat, Ma'ame Jacqueline.'
>
> While the poor murdered Marquis and wars. Not less blameworthy was the declaing up if the usual etiquette be transgressed "That England—nothing but England— Lura Innocentisum:

Why so stately, maiden fair, tions, as the true interests of individuals, are and fro, imbedded in lawn and fine linen. equally those of prudence and benevolence; And then, when a few months older, the but the phrases were employed solely to just truly royal impatience of opposition, the tify wrong, if that wrong were perpetrated autocratic air with which spoon and rattle by the land or government which we call are dashed down, the haughty stare if some our own. Suppose a man were to give as monitory voice exclaim, "Baby! baby!

a toast, in serious earnest, "Myself, right or and then the celestial smile, as if to forgive wrong!" Yet the above assumptions of you for having been angry with her. false patriotism, both in America and Eng. Fraser's Magazine. Lord's Messenger. To bring that light which never wlatry blast The diamond is the chief of stones, the Bluws out, nor rain nor snow extinguishes, hardest and most luminous, even phosphoric The light that shines from loving eyes upon in the dark. Among the ancients the per-

[Landor's Hellenies.

not aware of that property which enables Children's Asciety. modern diamond-workers to produce such The society of young children is, in a brilliancy, viz: the use of its own powder as high degree, softening and refining to the the cutting agent; many stones which, with mind. You seldom see nurse-maids with month! Such was the public remuneration our skill, are of enormous value, would have been rejected by them. Though said by of sister of charity expression from the con-Pliny to be so hard as to indent the hammer stant atmosphere of tenderness and simpli-structor. that strikes rather than break, in the directity in which they live. The French have tion of its axis of crystallization it fractures a right name for them, as they have for most readily. This quality is used in the first things. They call her "la bunne." We truncated pyramids united at their bases; the upper hearing of the lower in height above the girdle or line of junction the proportion of five to ten, leaving the plane of truncation, or the culet of the lower pyramid, ories fifth the superficies of the upper, or as for distinction it is termed the table. The sides of the upper pyramid are covered with triangular facets; those which have their base on the base of the pyramid are called skill-facets; those radiating from the table are called skill-facets; those radiating from the table are called skill-facets; those radiating from the table are called skill-facets. These in a well on stone meet half-way down the sides—The lower pyramid is similarly treated—the skill-facets being to the culet-faces as three to the more of the more half way of the vilgar cares of life. They are lower pyramid is similarly treated—the skill-facets being to the culet-faces as three to the more half of active promotion to ten the more half way of the vilgar cares of life. They are lower pyramid is similarly treated—the skill-facets being to the culet-faces as three to the more half of care and the promise they hold out to us of acquiring a complete mastery over inanimate nature. The progress of acquiring a complete mastery over inanimate nature. The progress the hold out to us of acquiring a complete mastery over inanimate nature. The progress the children own with the stable of agriculture, within the last half century, and the promise they hold out to us of acquiring a complete mastery over inanimate nature. The progress to for agriculture, within the last half century, though great in itself and full of future promise they hold out to us of acquiring a complete mastery over inanimate nature. The progress the children commit the nature of acquiring a complete mastery over inanimate nature. The progress the children commit the nature of acquiring a complete mastery over inanimate nature. The progress the following a constant the nature of acquiring a complete mastery of acquiring a c is radiated from the eye of the spectator; if more.—Fraser's Magazine,

Of knowing the truth; Imperial Crown. He scourged the earth vitrage, before it lost itself in the sea, initi, again, and again Fortune smiled on him struck by a curse, it afterwards took an unitation of the lives like a palental diamond, bought by Catherine, Em again, and again Fortune smiled on him struck by a curse, it afterwards took an unit of his tamily circle. He lives like a pathon and pathos. There even in his wild extravagance. He bestow derground course. Certain it is, that from triarch, surrounded by sons and grandsons; press of Russia for £90,000, and an annuity of £4,000. The fourth is the Pitt or Re. among the pehbles of the shelving beach and, walking in his garden beneath the of £4,000. The fourth is the Pitt or Re. kindred—put away the devoted wife of his guslies, from some subterranean spring, a shadow of trees planted and reared by himyouthful days, and another, a daughter of broad fresh-water source, that finds its way self, he conversed with me of his former acllapsburgh's Imperial house, joyfully or to the sea under the masses of shingle with tive life. Many of his sons are in the ser- france. To those of merely material con-Extract from Gev. Seward's Oration on the Beats of John Quincy Adams.

The model by which John Quincy Adams, formed his character was Cicero, Not the living Cicero, sometimes inconsistent; often irresolute; too often seeming to the sea under the masses of shingle with the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, and shore of Etretat is heaped; and, and the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, and the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, and the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, and shore of the State of Aargau; believe of th act a studied part, and always covetons of mate Monarch—a Monarch—a Monarch—by Divine ap pose of washing their family linen; and at woman, who, with her children, was on a rope are chiefly drawn from Brazit. The applause. But Cicro, as he aimed to be, pointment—the first of an encless success. the hour of low-tide they come down to the visit at the house of Zschokke during my famed mines of Golconda are no longer excellent study—the one to intimidate, and real play, or not till the child has disman. sion of Monarchs. But there were other beach, with buck-hasket, wooden fiappers, stay, added not a little to the charm of the worked, and but a limited quantity, in value and as he appears revealed in those immorts, son of Monarchs. But there were other to the chamber of the worked, and but a limited quantity, in varied and other symbols of the mysteries of French and other symbols of the mysteries of been the delight and guide of intellect and He was not content. The great in. Ing the heart. For this, however children trivance.—Fraser's Maguzine. virtue in every succeeding age. Like the kindred alone. He gathered new and great among the heap of pebbles, until they reach appears to have held himself entirely aloof, flux of diamonds which followed their dis.

Roman, Apars was an orator, but he did er armies, from his own land—from suhin. depth of helpless, prostrate uffiction; sobs, practically valuing eloquence more than the beneficence to which it should be devoted. from the Pyrenees to the Zuyder Zee—from a pale, hopeless look, with quiet, trickling tears, as if the little heart were driven to the

> first glimmering of the meaning of despair, which is ten times worse:

The nursery is a wonderful world, and ers. There are only two sorts who abstain, all that therein is, but bahy is the greatest wonder of all. That little separate thing in the world—uncommunicating with other spirit, the other the sullen temper. The ers, unremembered by itself—that mysterious state of being before the deluge of mem. you need never despair of; the latter, alas! ory sets in, lying there, like a hermit in its will tire out the fondest physician. - Fra. gives a stimulus, or rather na opportunity, to

Rewards of Literature. he could from the dispersed libraries of the monasteries. His stupendous collections in the dispersed libraries of the by burning a portion of the clay. "boin to sorrow"—as if it heard from afar the growing jur of this earth—incognizant, to our apprehensions, as it lies passively there, either of this world or that, yet stamped by that very smile and sigh, as the being who stands mysteriously between both?

In stupendous collections, in his own handwriting, still exist to provoke the feeble industry of literary loiterers. He feeble industry of literary loiterers. He feeble industry of literary loiterers. He feet through life the enthusiasm of study, and seated in his monkish library, living with the dead more than with the living, he self. Second, that burst clay, by its power of this world or that, yet stamped in his monkish library, living with the dead more than with the living, he was still a student of taste; for Spenser, the poet, visited the library of Stowe, and the which are the food of vegetables, is really a first good edition of Chaucer was made so clayey kitchen garden, where brush, faggots, or chiefly by the lnbors of our author. Late refuse fuel of any description can be had, there in life, worn out by study and the cares of is no reason why its cold compact soil should bot poverty, neglected by that proud metropolis be turned at ouce, by this process of hurning and productive. The difficulty which stands in the way of the kitchen gardener, who has to contend with a man did, "I have rendered to my country all mand. The legions of the Old Guard great services which she was willing to the great services which she was willing to the great services which she was willing to the field, their scarred faces reju. The legions of the Old Guard great to the great services which she was willing to the field, their scarred faces reju. The legions of the Old Guard great to the field, their scarred faces reju. The legions of the Old Guard great to the great services which she was willing to the field, their scarred faces reju. The legions of the Old Guard great to the field, their scarred faces reju. The legions of the Old Guard great g the great services which she was willing to receive at my hands, and I have never har wented, and their ranks, thinned in many the full light of her lanthorn, 'What good content, as if it knew how little either could wrong!' which is in itself a proclamation with its own down and had be wandered, many a pound had la some instances this is represented faces rejusted the first section of the summer erops. he yielded for those treasures of antiquities We mean in those cases where a louin or heavy

he yielded for those treasures of antiquities which had exhausted his fortune, and with or subsoil ploughing, by bringing up a port of which he had formed works of great public the alumina from below, and mixing it with the utility. It was in his eighticth year that sand of the surface soil, remedies the defect Stowe at length received a public acknowledgment of his services, which will appear to us of a very extraordinary nature. He stitution of the soil. One of those is, to grosp was so reduced in his circumstance, that he the difficulty at once by applying a coat of clay petitioned James I. for a license to collect to the surface of the soil, and mixing it with alms for himself, "as a recompense for his labor and travel of forty five years in setting forth the chronicles of England, and the soli as you would manure; the other a less

cities of London and Westminster, towards the question to attempt to ameliorate said his relief, now in his old age, having left his solle by adding clay. But it is surprising how former means of living, and only employed small a quantity of clay, thoroughly inter and himself for the service and wood of his country." Letters patent under the great And even in sandy districts there are often seal were granted. After a penurious com- valleys and low places, quite near the kitches mendation of Stowe's labors, he is permit. garden, where a good stock of clay ties, (pertad) ted "to gather the benevolence of well diskind.

to ask, gather, and take the alms of all our loving subjects." These letters patent were to be published by the clergy from their pulcitic that they were pits; they produced so little, that they were renewed for another twelvementh; one cut cubic yards to the acre, the whole surface of the tire parish in the city contributed seven shilion or twelve inches, so as to give excellent

Since a soil, once rendered more lenscions in beggar throughout the kingdont for a twelve. this way, never loses this tenacity, the improvenecessary, might be carried on gradually, by inking one or two compartments in hand every year; thus, in a gradual manner, bringing the

A great deal may also be done, as we have just

bringing out the brilliancy of the diamond; lives in luxury with only the duties of a if the sides are too perpendicular, the light is radiated from the eye of the spectator; if more.—Fraser's Magazine,

Bidin, or labor for their present wants. She and countries: What infillions nave they are so that clothed, and what millions enlightened! Suppose we were at once deprived of these more.—Every own mother has many great gifts of mechanic art, and suddenly great gifts of mechanic art, and suddenly temperature.

BY CHARLES SWALN.

Loving and foredly Passeth she ou, Never imagining Love can be gone ! Full of affections,

Springing like flowers; Friendships, attachments, Strength'ning the hours Seeing no nutumn-Fearing no change.

Angels yet range! Nature's a theatre, lelt by the stars— None but the actors Its loveliuss mars Heep is the drains-

Life and Eteralty Being Its theme! Oh! for youth's purity, Oh! for youth's glauce, Seeing futurity

Thus, through romance ! Woe for experience! Sorrow to loveliness, Coidness to friends!

Woe for attachments! Love that deceives: Hopes that are falting, Withered like leaves ! Better, thus benutiful. Die in her youth, Than suffer the sorrow

Children's Crying. There is an immense deal to be learnt Not only in the judgment of the child's in- There is a delicate art, however, in their Babes of the Wood to have uttered at the Violence may scatter; but on those who had very moment they laid down and died, that Thro' wretchedness, and undeservedly, "no heart that breathes with human breath" could ever resist. And then again there is

Most children cry, and it is a safe and and desirable sign. Some cry to please

last refuge of self-pity, or had caught the

Stowe, the famous historian, devoted his life and exhausted his patrimony in the study of English antiquities; he traveled on foot throughout the kingdom, inspecting all the monuments of antiquity, and rescuing what monasteries. His stupendous collections, in of which he had been the historian, yet his good humor did not desert him; for being himself for the service and good of his posed people within this realm of England; Kind. In the Jaurnal of the Agricultural Society of lings and sixpence! Such, then, was the natronage received by Stowe, to be a licensed

and never a wedding-ring on their fingers.'

"Meaning me, ma'ame?" cried Madame
Bellotte, rising up upon her knees at this direct sarcasm.

This quality is used in the first things. They call her "la bunne." We stage of manufacture. It was in the year their companion to the child in foreign nations, and establish an interchange has between the property of powdered its first years than even its own mother. first discovered the property of powdered its first years than even its own mother. - between the producer, the manufacturer, and first discovered the property of powdered its first years than even its own mother.— between the producer, the manufacturer, and diamonds, and the mode of application. Her absence of intellect is more on a par the consumer, which will increase the wealth for the kitchen garden, to be composted for some bleeds,' was Jacqueline's only answer, as she folded her stout arms before her.'"

Second Love, 4-c.

Second Love, 4-c.

She is not so

She has a kind

She has a kind that which is called the brilliant, heing two of passive patience and dumb fidelity, on truncated pyramids united at their bases; the which the child's nature can more easily ic arts are worthy of patronage from their for such sandy soils, to the same balk of common stable manure.

reduced to If their valve for want of speedy and economical mans of transport to mark.
et, our intelligence from the neat of givern. ment, from our distant friends, and from the old world, as well as our personal commu nication with other parts of our country, tetarded and delayed for want of our accus. omed means of transport and locomotion, what value should we not attach to these, now, almost unnoticed blessings, and what efforts and sacrifices should we not be ready to encounter to regain them? Yet we may well judge of the future from the past, and the progress of natural knowledge, upon which all mechanical art is founded, ambor. izes us to expect that the remaining half of the nineteenth century will be as feitle in inprovements as the portion of it which has already elapsed. The mechanic arts are eminently democratic in their tendency. They popularize knowledge, they cleapen and diffuse the comforts and elegances as well us the necessaries of life, they demand

Lut off from the cheap and abundant supply

or the means of knowledge, our necessary clothing doubled in cost, and our products

most munificent patrons of the investigator of nature's laws.—Hon. George P. Mursh. Children's Plnythings

and develope intelligence in those who pur

sue them, they are at once the most profits.

ble customers of the agriculturist, and the

As regards the manufacture of playthings expressly for children, it does seem, under these circumstances, something like sending roais to Newcastle. Still they are excel lent devices for saving formiture, which was doubtless the origin of their invention

Companionate and faithful verse alleads And draves oblivion from the wasted tomb

AGRICULTURAL.

[ Landor's Hellenice

THE HORTICULTURIST for April just published by M. H. Newman & Co., of this city, has for its first article another of those excellent papers of the editor on the proper treatment of differout soils, and the improvement of such as a

The natural remedy for a heavy clay soil in a kitchen garden, is to mix and with it. They acts like a charm upon the slubborn alumina, and, allowing the atmospheric influences to penetrate where they were formerly shul out, regetable growth, which quickly produces its

result in the quantity and quality of the crops But it not nafrequently happens that sand is not to be had abundantly and cheaply enough to enable the proprietor of moderate means to effect this beneficial change. In this case, we

propose to the kitchen gardner to achieve his bject by another made, equally efficient, and so

the clay, into one comparatively light, warm

vary light and too sundy soil, is its want of ca

eight years taken up in the survey of the lt many seem, to many persons, quite out